

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY
Weekly Report

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

VOL. XV
PAGES 651-683

WEEK ENDING MAY 31, 1957

No. 22

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PRESIDENT GETS FAVORABLE ACTION
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BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of May 31, 1957

BILL		HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
Mideast Doctrine	(H J Res 117)	Reported 1/25/57	Passed 1/30/57	Reported 2/14/57	Passed 3/6/57	Signed 3/9/57
Foreign Aid	(S 2130)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Underway		
OTC Membership	(HR 6630)					
Immigration	(S 343-346)					
School Aid	(S 872) (HR 1)	Reported 5/28/57				
Civil Rights	(S 83) (HR 6127)	Reported 4/1/57		Hearings Completed		
Alaska Statehood	(HR 50)	Approved 5/28/56		Hearings Completed		
Hells Canyon	(S 555)			Reported 5/15/57		
Excise, Corporation Taxes	(HR 4090)	Reported 2/7/57	Passed 3/14/57	Reported 3/25/57	Passed 3/27/57	Signed 3/29/57
Small Business Administration	(S 637) (HR 6645)	Hearings Completed				
Minimum Wage Extension	(S 1139)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Completed		
Taft-Hartley Revision						
Industrial Atomic Energy	(S 151) (HR 2154)					
Higher Postal Rates	(HR 5836)	Approved 5/23/57				
Depressed Areas Aid	(S 964, 1433)			Hearings Underway		
Natural Gas Regulation	(HR 6790)	Hearings Underway				
Corn Acreage	(S 1771) (HR 4901)	Reported 2/21/57	Rejected 3/13/57	Reported 4/1/57	Rejected 4/10/57	
Drought Aid	(HR 2367)	Reported 1/31/57	Passed 2/6/57	Reported 4/4/57	Passed 4/8/57	Signed 4/25/57
Housing	(HR 6659)	Reported 4/8/57	Passed 5/9/57	Reported 5/20/57	Passed 5/29/57	
Federal Court Revision	(HR 110, 3818)	Reported 2/27/57	Passed 3/19/57			
Lobby Law Changes						
Presidential Disability		Hearings Completed				
Banking Law Revision	(S 1451)			Reported 3/4/57	Passed 3/21/57	

Appropriations — The President signed the Treasury-Post Office appropriation (HR 4897) May 27. The Executive Offices appropriation (HR 5788) and the State-Justice-Judiciary appropriation (HR 6871) were sent to the President May 27 and May 29, respectively. The House April 9 and the Senate May 17 passed the Commerce Department appropriation (HR 6700). The House passed the Interior appropriation (HR 5189) Feb. 26; the Independent Offices appropriation (HR 6070) March 20; the Labor, Health, Education and Welfare appropriation (HR 6287) April 4; the District of Columbia appropriation (HR 6500) April 8; the Agriculture appropriation (HR 7441) May 15; the Legislative appropriation (HR 7599) May 22; the Defense appropriation (HR 7665) May 29.

CONGRESS APPROVES 13 OF 198 LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS

Congress as of May 27 approved 13 or 6.6 percent of President Eisenhower's 198 legislative requests.

This 6.6 percent approval figure compares with the 13.7 percent score on the President's program at about the same stage -- May 8, 1955 -- of the first session of the 84th Congress (1955) when 25 of 183 legislative requests were approved.

Seventy-seven of Mr. Eisenhower's 198 legislative requests made in 1957 are old ones while the rest are new. Major repeats on his list include Federal aid for school construction, greater protection of such civil rights as voting and statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

The President's 198 legislative requests made to the 85th Congress so far were derived by analyzing everything the President wrote or said. Congressional Quarterly included only those legislative requests clearly made by the President.

Here is the status of all those 198 requests as of May 26. The percentage following each listing shows what percent it comprises of all the Presidential requests.

- 13 requests have been finally approved by the House and Senate and are either law or awaiting the President's signature (6.6 percent).
- 16 requests have passed either the House or Senate but not both (8.08 percent).
- 74 requests have undergone committee hearings and await further action (37.37 percent).
- 7 requests have been reported from committee to the floor but have not come up for a vote in either the House or Senate (3.53 percent).
- 7 requests have been rejected in either committee or on the floor but can be brought up again (3.53 percent).
- 81 requests have received no action at all in either the House or Senate (40.90 percent).

Opening Usually Slow

Congressional legislative action usually is slow during the first session of a Congress. Bills introduced in 1957 will stay alive through 1958, the second session of the 85th Congress.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) April 30 said he had asked all Congressional committee chairmen to review President Eisenhower's legislative program and have their committees vote all the requests up or down. (Weekly Report, p. 531)

The President at his May 22 news conference said he would fight for his legislative program "and never rest until the United States gets what I believe...to be necessary for the operation of this Government." In answer to whether he was satisfied with progress on his legislative program, Mr. Eisenhower said: "I have learned that progress in Congress is a very spotty thing. It goes along and there is nothing done for a long time and suddenly there is a great burst of energy and you are signing bills almost faster than you can write."

The year-end Eisenhower legislative batting averages in the Republican-led 83rd Congress (1953-54) and the Democratic led 84th Congress (1955-56):

For More Details

For complete rundown on President Eisenhower's legislative success in previous years, see Eisenhower Boxscore, 1956 Almanac, p. 93; 1955 Almanac, p. 56; 1954 Almanac, p. 37, 1953 Almanac, p. 87.

Message Symbols

President Eisenhower's 1957 legislative requests (see next page) have been made in the following messages and statements (the list gives the CQ symbol for each message, the subject of the message and the date of delivery):

Symbol	Message	Date
A	Middle East	Jan. 5
B	State of the Union	Jan. 10
C	Budget	Jan. 16
D	Economic Report	Jan. 23
E	School Construction	Jan. 28
F	Immigration	Jan. 31
G	Annual Report on Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1955	Feb. 11
H	Drought Aid	March 5
I	British Loan Waiver	March 6
J	Presidential Disability, White House meeting with Congressional leaders	March 29
K	Extension of Reorganization Powers	April 1
L	Organization for Trade Cooperation Membership	April 3
M	Airways Modernization Board	April 11
N	Letter to Speaker Rayburn	April 18
O	Reorganization Plan No. 1	April 29
P	Foreign Aid	May 21

Year	Proposals Submitted	Approved By Congress	Approval Score
1953	44	32	72.7%
1954	232	150	64.7
1955	207	96	46.3
1956	225	103	45.7

Boxscore Ground Rules

Only specific requests for legislative action submitted to Congress by the President were tabulated for the Boxscore. Excluded from the list of legislative requests were proposals advocated by officials of the executive branch, but not specifically by the President; measures that the President endorsed but did not request; suggestions that Congress consider or study particular topics, if no legislative action was requested; nominations.

Almost all appropriation requests were excluded because they are a yearly occurrence and provide the funds necessary to carry out regular functions of the Government. But CQ included several appropriation requests the President designated at key points of certain programs, and which were submitted in special messages (rather than in the budget).

Because requests for approval of treaties carry over from one Congress to the next, CQ listed all unratified treaties sent to the Senate by Mr. Eisenhower from 1953 on.

The number of requests is a fair, but necessarily somewhat arbitrary, count of the Presidential proposals. Requests can be totaled in many ways. Though not all the President's proposals were equally important, CQ makes no attempt to weigh them. But a rough, automatic weighting results from major requests usually having several points.

Congress does not always vote "yes" or "no" on a Presidential proposal. CQ carefully evaluates compromises to determine if the result is closer to approval or to rejection of the President's request.

Key

- ## Agriculture

- DROUGHT AID

1. Continue existing drought emergency program. (H)
2. Authorize payments to farmers and ranchers for soil and water conservation practices, including deferred grazing, in drought disaster areas under Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. (H)
3. Authorize use of \$25 million from the disaster loan revolving fund to provide additional emergency feed assistance in drought areas. (H)
4. Require state participation as a condition of receiving Federal aid for relief from natural disasters in agriculture. (H)
5. Require states to assume administrative responsibility for disaster aid programs. (H)
6. Require states to meet at least 25 percent of the cost of certain future emergency disaster relief programs for agriculture. (H)
7. Extend for three years the authority to make special livestock loans in designated drought areas. (H)
8. Broaden the purposes for which special livestock loans may be made. (H)
9. Permit the scheduling of repayment of special livestock loans over a longer period than is currently authorized. (H)

Education and Welfare

SCHOOLS

1. Appropriate \$2.5 million a year for three years for grants to states to help plan higher education needs. (C, E)
2. Appropriate \$650 million for state committees on education beyond the high school level. (C, E)
3. Specify national policy that responsibility for control of education rests with the states and communities. (E)
4. Enact school construction bill without restricting provisions dealing with integration. (B, E)
5. Authorize \$1.3 billion, at the rate of \$325 million annually for four years, for Federal grants to states for financing school buildings.* (E)
6. Authorize \$750 million over four years for Federal purchase of local school construction bonds.* (C, E)
7. Authorize a four-year program of advances to help establish reserve funds for state school financing agencies.* (C, E)
8. Authorize a four-year \$20 million grant program to states for planning to help communities and states to increase school construction.* (C, E)
9. Distribute Federal grant funds according to state income, school age population and effort within the states to provide funds for schools. (E)
10. Require that Federal grants be matched by state appropriated funds after first year of program.* (E)

11. Require that, in distributing Federal-grant funds, the highest priority be given to school districts with the least economic ability to meet their needs.* (E)
12. Authorize grants for training teachers of mentally retarded children.* (C)

HEALTH

1. Extend program of Federal construction grants for medical research facilities from three to five years. (C)
2. Amend Federal construction grants for medical research facilities program to include grants for teaching facilities.* (C)
3. Permit smaller health insurance companies and non-profit associations to pool resources and experience to develop improved health insurance coverage.* (C)

HOUSING

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1. Authorize \$250 million for new mortgage purchases by the Federal National Mortgage Assn. (C) | ✓ | ✓ | X | | | |
| 2. Allocate \$50 million of new FNMA purchase authorization for cooperative housing mortgages. (C) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 10 |
| 3. Permit FNMA to purchase \$300 million in whole mortgages. (C) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 4. Authorize Government purchase of \$100 million of FNMA preferred stock. (C) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 5. Authorize FNMA to borrow \$700 million from the Treasury, half in fiscal 1957, half in fiscal 1958. (C) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 6. Authorize additional \$250 million a year for two years for community development and slum clearance. (C) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 7. Exempt small communities from qualifying restrictions for Federal aid in public housing programs. (C) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 8. Increase, by \$175 million, the borrowing authority for college housing loans. (C) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 9. Permit higher interest rates on college housing loans.* (C) | ✓ | ✓ | X | | | |
| 10. Extend Housing and Home Finance Administration's voluntary home mortgage credit program to 1960. (C) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |

OTHER

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Assist states to meet costs of civil defense organizations. (C) | H | | | | | |
| 2. Authorize Government reimbursement to railroad retirement fund for cost of military service benefits when paid. (C) | | | H | H | | |
| 3. Provide long-term financing on a self-supporting basis for Railroad Retirement System. (C) | | | H | | | |
| 4. Extend unemployment insurance to employees of firms with one to three workers, ex-servicemen and employees in Puerto Rico. (C, D) | | | | | | |
| 5. Authorize Federal aid to states for strengthening their services for prevention of juvenile delinquency.* (C) | H | | | | | |

Foreign Policy

FOREIGN AID

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Authorize the President to use sums available under the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, without regard to limitations for Middle East aid programs. (A) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 7 |
| 2. Authorize \$200 million for fiscal 1958 and 1959 to be used for Middle East aid programs. (A, C) | | | | | | |
| 3. Divide foreign aid into two categories, defense assistance including related economic support and economic development assistance. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 4. Include defense assistance appropriations as a separate title in the regular Department of Defense budget. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 5. Appropriate defense assistance funds to the President. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 6. Enact permanent authorizations for military assistance and defense support appropriations. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 7. Authorize defense assistance funds in same way U.S. military procurement funds are authorized. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 8. Appropriate \$1.9 billion for military assistance for fiscal 1958. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 9. Appropriate \$900 million for defense support for fiscal 1958. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 10. Transfer \$500 million of fiscal 1957 military assistance funds to fiscal 1958. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 11. Establish a Development Loan Fund to provide long-term economic assistance. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 12. Authorize the establishment and administration of the Development Loan Fund within the International Cooperation Administration. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 13. Authorize the Development Loan Fund to engage in financing operations to promote private overseas investment. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 14. Authorize the Development Loan Fund to borrow \$750 million from the Treasury for fiscal 1959 and 1960. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 15. Appropriate \$500 million for the Development Loan Fund for fiscal 1958. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 16. Make permanent authorizations for technical cooperation. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 17. Appropriate \$152 million for technical cooperation for fiscal 1958. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 18. Authorize "special assistance" as a separate category of aid to provide, primarily by grant, economic assistance, military assistance to meet emergencies and contingencies. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 19. Appropriate \$300 million for special assistance for fiscal 1958. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 20. Authorize Presidential waiver of restrictions on \$100 million of fiscal 1958 special assistance funds. (P) | H | | H | | | |
| 21. Appropriate \$113 million for multilateral programs, peaceful use of the atom and administration of non-military programs. (P) | H | | H | | | |

IMMIGRATION

1. Permit the President to authorize the Attorney General to admit under temporary parole escapees selected by the Secretary of State who have fled or will flee from Communist-dominated countries. (F)
2. Limit the number of temporary parole escapees in any one year to the average number of aliens who have been permitted to enter the U.S. under special legislation since 1948. (F)
3. Grant discretionary power to the Attorney General to permit parolees to remain as permanent residents if they want to subject to disapproval by Congress. (F)
4. Increase the maximum annual immigration quota from 154,857 to about 220,000 by basing ceiling on a percentage of total U.S. population as shown by the 1950 census.* (F)
5. Distribute the additional quota numbers among countries in proportion to their actual immigration to the U.S. since 1924.* (F)
6. Permit use of unused national quota numbers in the succeeding year by pooling such numbers within geographic areas and distributing among eligible applicants of the area without regard to country of birth.* (F)
7. Limit allocation of unused quotas to aliens who qualify for preference status under existing law.* (F)
8. Eliminate the "mortgage" on quotas resulting from visas issued under special acts and charged against Immigration Act quotas.* (F)
9. Permit admission of orphans adopted or to be adopted by U.S. citizens. (F)
10. Substitute administrative machinery for the private relief bill system of handling individual hardship cases.* (F)
11. Authorize the Attorney General to handle hardship cases of aliens having close relatives in the U.S., veterans and "functionaries of religious organizations."* (F)
12. Permit the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to waive the fingerprinting requirement for aliens coming to the U.S. for temporary periods.* (F)
13. Relax admission requirements for aliens traveling through, but not remaining in the U.S.* (F)
14. Eliminate inspection requirements for aliens seeking admission to mainland from Alaska and Hawaii.* (F)
15. Repeal requirement that aliens specify race and ethnic classification in visa applications.* (F)
16. Amend provision making falsification of identity a mandatory ground for deportation to give relief to refugees who used false identities to escape forced repatriation behind the Iron Curtain.* (F)
17. Repeal "inequitable" provisions relating to Asian spouses and adopted children.* (F)
18. Waive proof of admission for permanent residence in the case of veterans otherwise eligible for special naturalization.* (F)
19. Repeal requirement that aliens who marry U.S. citizens must have been in the U.S. one year before marriage to be eligible for adjustment to permanent residence.* (F)
20. Limit judicial appeal against deportation orders where purpose of the appeal is to delay deportation by "legislation limiting and carefully defining the judicial process."** (F)

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TREATIES

Consent to the ratification of:

1. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Haiti. (6/22/55)*
2. Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations. (1/12/56)*
3. International Plant Protection Convention. (1/12/56)*
4. Convention with Austria to avoid double taxation. (1/17/57)
5. Convention with Canada to modify income-tax convention and protocol of March 4, 1942. (1/17/57)
6. Convention with Canada for protection of sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser River system. (2/11/57)
7. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Korea. (2/11/57)
8. Convention for international regulation of whaling. (2/14/57)
9. Protocol to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. (2/18/57)
10. Convention with Mexico concerning radio broadcasting the standard broadcast band. (3/12/57)
11. Agreement and protocol with Austria regarding Austrian bond issue denominated in dollars. (3/18/57)
12. International Atomic Energy Agreement. (3/21/57)
13. Convention with Canada, Japan, and Russia on conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals. (3/20/57)
14. Protocol with Japan to avoid double taxation and evasion of income taxes. (4/29/57)
15. International Sugar Agreement of 1953. (5/8/57)

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OTHER

1. Authorize President to use U.S. armed forces in any Middle Eastern country requesting aid against armed aggression. (A)
2. Authorize, at President's discretion, participation in military aid programs in Middle Eastern countries. (A)
3. Authorize, at President's discretion, participation in economic aid programs in Middle Eastern countries. (A)
4. Authorize U.S. membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency. (B, C)
5. Approve U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.* (B, C, D, G)
6. Authorize sale, rather than grants, of equipment provided by military assistance programs. (C)
7. Approve amendment to Anglo-American Financial Agreement permitting United Kingdom to postpone any 7 annual interest and principal payments on 1945 loan. (I)
8. Authorize U.S. participation in international anti-malaria activities. (P)
9. Extend the "escapee" program. (P)

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Labor

1. Extend the Fair Labor Standards Act to additional workers.* (C)
2. Clarify and strengthen the Federal eight-hour law.* (C)
3. Approve equal pay for equal work.* (C)
4. Enact a new program providing grants to states for promoting occupation safety.* (C)
5. Require Federal registration of private pension and welfare funds.* (C)

Military and Veterans

1. Authorize increased interest rate on direct housing loans made by the VA. (C)
2. Authorize increased interest rate on home loans guaranteed by the Veterans Administration. (C)

Miscellaneous and Administrative

GENERAL

1. Set up bipartisan commission to investigate charges of violations of civil rights and make recommendations.* (B)
2. Authorize an additional assistant attorney general in the Justice Department to administer a civil rights division.* (B)
3. Provide legislation to aid in the enforcement of voting rights. (B)
4. Provide legislation to permit the Federal Government to seek from civil courts preventive relief in civil rights cases. (B)
5. Provide additional Federal district and circuit court judgeships as recommended by the Judicial Conference. (C)
6. Authorize appointment of an additional Federal district judge to serve with a judge who has not retired at age 70. (C)
7. Relieve senior district or circuit judges of administrative duties at age 70. (C)
8. Amend the Constitution to lower the voting age in Federal elections.* (C)
9. Amend the Constitution to provide equal rights for women. (C)
10. Authorize the President to make awards for distinguished civilian achievement.* (C)
11. Establish a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts.* (C)
12. Authorize acquisition and maintenance of an official residence for the Vice President. (C)
13. Amend Government Corporation Control Act to provide Federal budget and audit control of Government corporations authorized to use Federal funds. (C)
14. Enact legislation to place Government appropriations on an accrued expenditures basis.* (C)
15. Complete liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation by transferring functions to Administrators of Housing and Home Finance, General Services and Small Business and the Secretary of Treasury and abolishing the Corporation.# (O)
16. Establish an Airways Modernization Board, responsible to the President, to develop future systems and controls for air traffic in U.S. (M)
17. Propose a constitutional amendment providing two methods for a Vice President to take over duties of a temporarily disabled President. (J)
18. Extend the period for transmitting reorganization plans of the executive branch of government for four years. (K)
19. Establish procedures that will facilitate the return of surplus Federal land and other property to private, local or state use. (N)

POST OFFICE, FEDERAL WORKERS

1. Raise postal rates to increase revenues by \$641 million a year.* (C)
2. Reimburse Post Office for services it is required to perform free or at reduced rates.* (C)
3. Authorize prepaid group health insurance for Federal employees.* (C)
4. Provide that each Federal agency bear the cost of accident compensation benefits paid to its employees.* (C)
5. Provide better safety measures in Federal agencies. (C)
6. Authorize training program for Government employees outside of the employing agency.* (C)
7. Establish a career service for the overseas officers of the U.S. Information Agency. (B)

TERRITORIES, INDIANS

1. Grant statehood to Hawaii.* (C)
2. Grant statehood to Alaska, subject to area limitations and defense needs. (C)
3. Authorize the (Panama) Canal Zone government to replace schools and other facilities transferred to the Republic of Panama under a 1955 treaty.* (C)
4. Authorize Public Health Service to construct sanitation facilities for Indians.* (C)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1. Permit citizens of District of Columbia to elect local officials. (C)
2. Provide for a delegate in the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia. (C)
3. Permit citizens of District of Columbia to vote in Federal elections. (C)
4. Improve the D.C. unemployment insurance law.* (C)
5. Establish a system of benefits for workers in D.C. temporarily disabled from non-occupational causes.* (C)
6. Transfer Freedmen's Hospital to Howard University and authorize building of new teaching hospital.* (C)

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✓		H			
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✓	✓				
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H					
H ✓					
H		✓	✓		
H H		H H			

Taxes and Economic Policy

TAXES, CUSTOMS

1. Continue income taxes at existing rates. (C) #
2. Continue for one year existing excise tax rates. (C, D)
3. Continue for one year existing corporate tax rates. (C, D)
4. Provide tax relief for small business with minimum revenue loss. (C)
5. Enact legislation to stimulate foreign investment by eliminating unfair tax duplications on income from overseas businesses.* (C)
6. Consolidate and simplify wage reporting for income and social security tax purposes.* (C)
7. Permit regulated investment companies with the bulk of their assets in tax-exempt securities to pass through to their shareholders the tax-exempt status of the income from such securities.* (D)
8. Provide users charges for use of Federal facilities such as airway facilities. (N)

RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS

1. Exempt gas producers from public utility-type regulation. (C)
2. Authorize Federal construction of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project.* (C)
3. Authorize Niagara Falls (N.Y.) power project.* (C)
4. Authorize development of Bruce Eddy Reservoir (Idaho) as a partnership project.* (C)
5. Authorize development of Oroville Reservoir (Calif.) as a partnership project. (C)
6. Authorize \$35 million increased borrowing authority for St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. (C)
7. Authorize sale of \$30 million revenue bonds to finance a new steam-power unit at an existing Tennessee Valley Authority plant. (C)
8. Authorize Federal payments to non-Federal owners of water resources projects when Federal power developments benefit from projects.* (C)
9. Remove Congressional committee veto power from Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. (C)
10. Reject new Rivers and Harbors projects not approved by the Board of Engineers. (N)

ANTITRUST

1. Amend procedural provisions of antitrust laws to facilitate enforcement.* (C)
2. Authorize the Federal Trade Commission to restrain mergers by means of preliminary injunction before a complaint is filed. (D)
3. Require firms of "significant size" to give advance notice to antitrust agencies before instituting mergers.* (D)
4. Specify that the Federal Government has authority to act in mergers when either party is engaged in interstate commerce.* (D)
5. Extend Federal regulation to all mergers of banking institutions.* (D)
6. Make Federal Trade Commission cease-and-desist orders under the Clayton Act final, unless appealed to the courts.* (D)
7. Authorize the Attorney General, when considering civil proceedings, to compel the production of documents without recourse to a grand jury.* (D)

AREA REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

1. Establish an Area Assistance Administration (AAA) within the Commerce Department to aid communities experiencing substantial and persistent unemployment.* (C, D)
2. Authorize the AAA to provide technical assistance to such communities, either directly or through grants, for studying their resources and preparing practical plans for industrial development.* (D)
3. Authorize the AAA to extend capital improvement loans in cooperation with states and localities, to cover part of the cost of projects to improve the long-run economic outlook of such communities.* (D)
4. Authorize \$53 million for community assistance program, including a \$50 million revolving fund.* (C)
5. Authorize Department of Labor to provide assistance on labor market conditions to distressed areas, (C)

OTHER

1. Create a commission to investigate U.S. financial system and make recommendations for improvement. (B, D)
2. Eliminate Government competition with private businesses. (B)
3. Increase authority of Securities and Exchange Commission to prevent abuses in distribution and sale of securities. (D)
4. Exempt security issues up to \$500,000 from registration provisions of Securities Act of 1933 excluding issues of "penny stocks." (C, D)
5. Increase Patent Office fees to make Patent Office more nearly self-supporting (C)
6. Authorize payments in lieu of taxes to local governments where Federal acquisition of properties creates fiscal difficulties. (C)
7. Authorize Government supplement to commercial insurance against liability from nuclear accidents* (C)
8. Increase business loan limitation of Small Business Administration. (C)
9. Extend the Small Business Act. (C)
10. Authorize additional \$45 million for fiscal 1957 for the Small Business Administration. (C)
11. Authorize additional \$66 million for fiscal 1958 for the Small Business Administration. (C)
12. Extend the Export-Import Bank's lending authority beyond June 30, 1958.* (D)

Committee Roundup

RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy, Special Subcommittee on Radiation.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the nature of radioactive fallout and its effects on man.

TESTIMONY -- May 27 -- Dr. Charles L. Dunham, head of the Atomic Energy Commission's biology and medicine division, said development of nuclear energy and production of radioactive materials were "inseparable." "To say that we will tolerate no increase in exposure to radiation is equivalent to saying that we will make no use of nuclear energy," he said. Dunham said 300-500 scientists, either within the AEC or under contract to it, currently were devoting full time to study of radiation hazards.

Dr. Alvin C. Graves, director of the AEC's weapons testing program, said "we have agreed that we cannot produce an absolutely clean weapon" without radioactive fallout. But there could be degrees of cleanliness, Graves said, depending upon the design of the weapon and where it was exploded.

Dr. Mark Mills of the University of California Radiation Laboratory said scientists estimated atomic power from fission might be used to produce electricity commercially at prices competing with conventional power in the 1970s.

May 28 -- Dr. Lester Machta, in charge of Weather Bureau fallout research, said the tumor-causing strontium-90 produced by H-bomb blasts sought out the heavily populated north temperate zone of the earth. Told his statement disagreed with one by AEC Commissioner Willard F. Libby that fallout was almost world-wide, Machta said his information was supported by still secret facts obtained within the past few weeks.

Charles K. Shafer, Weather Bureau meteorologist assigned to the Federal Civil Defense Administration, said by 1960 it would be "within enemy capabilities" to blast the United States with H-bombs equivalent to 2.5 billion tons of TNT, inflicting a death toll of approximately 82 million. Half the deaths would be caused by radiation, half by blast and burns, Shafer said. In addition, he said there would be 24 million surviving casualties and 60 million relatively uninjured people suffering "some radiation effects."

Dr. Lyle T. Alexander of the Department of Agriculture said there would be an accumulative increase of radioactive materials in the soil if weapon tests continued. He suggested "alterations of food distribution patterns" to counteract strontium intake, with milk and vegetables obtained from uncontaminated areas and use of contaminated regions to grow foods contributing little calcium to the body.

May 29 -- Merrill Eisenbud, manager of the AEC's New York operations office, said milk sample tests since 1954 showed a tenfold increase in strontium-90. But compared with the natural radioactivity in all milk, he said, the strontium content was so small delicate chemical methods were needed to show it. Eisenbud said he was "not at all apprehensive" of what continued bombtesting at the current rate would do to humanity.

NIAGARA POWER DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works, Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee.

ACTION -- May 28 unanimously approved a clean bill to authorize the New York State Power Authority to build a \$600 million power project at Niagara Falls. The measure approved by the Subcommittee was a compromise between a bill (S 512) introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) and one (S 1037) sponsored by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.). (Weekly Report, p. 484)

Under the Subcommittee bill, one-half of the power generated by the project would be subject to full Federal preference -- that is, rural electric cooperatives, municipally owned electric systems and the like would have first call on that amount of energy. Twenty percent of the amount reserved for preference users, or 10 percent of the total project yield, would be available for use within "economic transmission distance" in neighboring states, if the states took appropriate action to obtain the power.

Chairman Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) said the Niagara Mohawk Power Co., a private utility, would be allocated 445,000 kilowatts of the project's estimated two-million kilowatt yield. He said the Defense Department had indicated it would "put its finger" on approximately 300,000 kilowatts of project power for use in defense plants.

MUTUAL SECURITY -- HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs, sitting as Committee of the Whole on International Organizations and Movements.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the Mutual Security program.

TESTIMONY -- May 28 -- Religious spokesmen generally endorsed the non-military aspects of the foreign aid program. The Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, speaking for the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. and the Board of World Peace of the Methodist Church, supported "the economic aid legislation substantially as it has been presented by President Eisenhower."

Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman, president of the Synagogue Council of America, endorsed "in principle the proposals for an enlarged foreign aid program" requested by the President. But he said "increasing reliance on military might alone...constitutes a threat to peace."

The Rev. James L. Vizzard, vice president of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, said the "loudest and most persistent objection" to foreign aid seemed to be "that we need tax cuts more than foreign handouts." "Frankly," he said, "I don't think we have to pay much attention to such nonsense.... If we dedicate ourselves to a program for shared abundance, we may never again be called upon to dedicate our lives and our wealth to a program of shared disaster."

May 29 -- The Rev. Dr. James H. Robinson, representing the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., and the Rev. Dr. Paul C. Empe, executive director of the National Lutheran Council, offered religious and moral reasons for U.S. aid to other countries.

MUTUAL SECURITY--SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the proposed Mutual Security Act of 1957 (S 2130). (Weekly Report, p. 621)

TESTIMONY -- May 24 -- Mansfield D. Sprague, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Affairs, appealed for \$1.9 billion in new money for military assistance in fiscal 1958, plus reappropriation of \$500 million in funds appropriated but unspent in fiscal 1957. He said the request for new funds was close to a "rock bottom minimum." John L. Holcombe, director of the Defense Department's Office of Programming and Control, said improved management practices accounted in large measure for operation of the fiscal 1957 program at less cost than first estimated.

May 27 -- Special Ambassador James P. Richards (ex-Rep., D S.C. 1933-57), reporting on his Middle East mission, said "flexibility and the ability to act quickly" were "of primary importance" to the mutual security program. He called the special fund requested by President Eisenhower "indispensable," said the programs "should not be one-shot annual affairs. Authority to spend funds over more than one year is needed...."

May 28 -- Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said foreign aid should not be made the "whipping boy" of economy advocates. He said part of the new appropriations requested by the Administration would be used to provide "advanced weapons" to certain allies. Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said it would be "a dangerous misconception to assume that our superiority in modern weapons has reduced our need for allies."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 25 -- Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said Congress would not write any long-term "blank checks" for foreign aid.

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) predicted Congress would put a "restrainer" on the Administration's proposed International Development Fund. He said he favored a provision, similar to one inserted in the Middle East resolution, under which appropriate Congressional committees would be notified 15 days in advance of any decision to make loans to individual nations under the fund.

FOREIGN AID STUDY

COMMITTEE -- Special Senate Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program.

ACTION -- May 26 released a study of the Foreign Aid Activities of Other Free Nations, prepared by Stuart Rice Associates Inc., a research organization hired by the Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 423)

The report said that "when measured against its (U.S.) huge concentration of capacity to contribute, the scattered contributions to foreign aid of other and weaker free nations total up to amounts not notably disproportionate to" U.S. contributions. It said more than half the \$6 billion in foreign aid contributions by other free nations for the years 1952-55 came from France and the United Kingdom.

The report said that "other free nations make principal use of United Nations channels for technical assistance, relief and rehabilitation. Their contributions to United Nations technical assistance programs have increased more rapidly, both in amount and relatively, than have those of the United States."

ALASKAN STATEHOOD

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- May 28 approved, by a 24-6 vote, a bill (HR 50) to provide statehood for Alaska. The Committee deleted provisions, written into the bill by its Territorial and Insular Affairs Subcommittee, to require an Alaskan referendum on the statehood question and to delay for five years the transfer of jurisdiction over fish and wildlife to local authorities. (Weekly Report, p. 619)

Chairman Clair Engle (D Calif.) May 28 said he was considering taking the bill directly to the House floor, without first sending it to the Rules Committee where "we were straight-jacketed before." (1955 Almanac, p. 372)

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic Committee.

ACTION -- May 23 released a staff report on the Economic Situation and Outlook. The study estimated that fiscal 1958 Federal spending would be \$1 to \$1.5 billion more than the President's budget estimate. The report also said "economic indicators point toward a continued rise in final purchases of goods and services." It said "housing activity appears to be near the end of the decline which began in 1955." (Weekly Report, p. 619)

EXCISE TAX CHANGES

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- May 24 reported a bill (HR 7125 -- H Rept 481) to make technical changes in the Federal excise tax laws. The bill as approved by the Committee would decrease Government excise tax revenue by \$15 million a year. The Committee estimated \$10.7 billion would be collected in fiscal 1957 under current law. (For provisions of HR 7125, see Weekly Report, p. 599)

APPROPRIATIONS ITEM VETO

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 3.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a joint resolution (H J Res 47) to amend the Constitution to permit the President to veto individual items in general appropriations bills. (Weekly Report, p. 572)

TESTIMONY -- May 27 -- Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey said the proposed legislation would "help materially" in "keeping Federal expenditures under control and...seeing to it that the dollars spent by the Federal Government are well spent." Humphrey cited the experience of states with item vetos and said the power had "been an effective tool for economy and...has been judiciously used." Budget Director Percival F. Brundage called the item veto "an effective weapon for economy."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 25 -- President Eisenhower told a Trenton, N.J., Republican rally by telephone that "if the item veto existed right now, I could easily do some serious expense cutting." The President cited "some expensive and unnecessary...projects" such as public works projects not approved by the Army Engineers.

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) opposed item veto legislation and said "any such authority would...tend to subordinate the Congress in a way that was never intended by the Constitution."

UNION WELFARE FUNDS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On proposals (S 1122, 1145, 1813 and 2137) relating to employee welfare and pension plans. (Weekly Report, p. 538)

TESTIMONY -- May 27 -- Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell submitted revisions for an Administration bill (S 1145) covering labor welfare-pension systems. He said the Administration had "improved and strengthened" its proposals as a result of recent labor racketeering disclosures. The revisions would: make it a Federal crime, with penalties up to five years' imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine, for tampering with funds; assure strict registration, reporting and disclosure for all funds, including those financed and managed exclusively by employers. Mitchell said the revised measure was borrowed in part from a bill (S 1122) proposed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.).

May 29 -- Acting Chairman Andrew D. Orrick of the Securities and Exchange Commission and other SEC representatives testified on bills (S 1122, 1813 and 2137) that would give SEC jurisdiction over the program. They said legislation should cover at least a five-year period and opposed establishment of an administrative Advisory Council. They termed "sound" proposals to prohibit "kickbacks" and require fund listings of investments.

STOCK OWNERSHIP DISCLOSURES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, Securities Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On various bills to amend the Securities Exchange Act to require public disclosure of security ownership. (Weekly Report, p. 622)

TESTIMONY -- May 23 -- Jules Abels, Small Business Administration economic adviser, favored bills (S 810, 843) to increase from \$300,000 to \$500,000 the exemption for new securities issues from registration under the Securities Exchange Act. He said such an increase should make it possible for more small firms to finance themselves through the stock market. Director M. Joseph Meehan of the Commerce Department's Office of Public Economics said foreign holdings of United States corporate stocks amounted to about \$6.8 billion.

May 24 -- Henry G. Riter III of the National Assn. of Manufacturers opposed a bill (S 1168) to bring under Securities and Exchange Commission regulation all businesses having \$2 million of assets and more than 750 stockholders, or debt securities of more than \$1 million outstanding. He said the bill would be particularly burdensome on small, growing corporations.

May 27 -- President Edward T. McCormick of the American Stock Exchange favored S 810, 843 and 1168, with amendments, but opposed another bill (S 1601) designed to force disclosure of the true owners of stock voted in proxy contests. He said the bill's purpose was "laudable," but its scope was too broad.

May 29 -- President G. Keith Funston of the New York Stock Exchange suggested that the SEC be empowered to seek temporary restraining orders "barring the use of a proxy in the case of any block of stock where the Commission has reason to believe that block is being used to conceal information about a contestant in a proxy contest which should be revealed under its rules."

TAX WRITEOFFS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On proposed legislation to curtail a tax writeoff program for defense-connected industries. (Weekly Report, p. 620,681)

TESTIMONY -- May 27 -- Director Gordon Gray of the Office of Defense Mobilization said he had ignored Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton's March 11 recommendation that the Idaho Power Co. be denied a rapid tax writeoff for its Hells Canyon project because it was only "an expression of opinion." Gray said Seaton did not consider the firm's compliance with regulations for obtaining the writeoff certificates, but only whether it needed them.

May 29 -- Seaton said he had "no criticism to offer" of Gray because "he exercised his best judgment as it appeared to him under authority vested in him." He said his recommendation was "intended as an appeal" to the ODM, that he had "grave misgivings" about the Idaho Power tax writeoff.

George H. English, Interior Department coordinator of defense electric power, said he never had heard of Seaton's opposition to the tax writeoff. After the Secretary's opinion was given, English said he had called an Idaho Power Co. representative, at ODM request, to see if the dams would be completed in time to qualify for the tax advantage. Seaton said English acted only as a technician and had no particular reason to be informed about policy decisions.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 27 -- The Supreme Court refused a second time to review the Federal Power Commission's licensing of Idaho Power's projected three dams in the Hells Canyon area. (Weekly Report, p. 429)

May 28 -- Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said the possibility of rescinding the Idaho Power tax writeoffs through legislation was discussed both at a White House conference and at a meeting of Republican Senators.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), in a Senate speech, said granting of the tax amortization certificates was a "shocking story of political immorality," that the President "should start cleaning house because the case leads right to his door."

ODM General Counsel Charles H. Kendall, testifying before the Joint Defense Production Committee, said the agency's policy had been to favor fast tax writeoffs instead of direct Government loans, which under the Defense Production Act were to be made only when private funds were unavailable. Gray said he was "interested in exploring the merits" of using more Government loans or loan guarantees to encourage expansion of industry vital to defense mobilization.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AID

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- May 28 reported a bill (HR 1 -- H Rept 489) to authorize a five-year, \$1.5 billion program of Federal school construction aid. The Committee approved the measure May 9. (Weekly Report, p. 556)

Rep. Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R Pa.), ranking GOP Member of the Committee, May 23 said President Eisenhower had told him the Committee-approved, "compromise" school bill had his "full support."

(For Committee Briefs, see p. 661)

31 ROLL-CALL VOTES THAT TESTED THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

Following is a list of the 31 House and Senate votes as of May 12, 1957, that Congressional Quarterly used to measure support of President Eisenhower's program. For the Fact Sheet based on these votes, see "Eisenhower Support," Weekly Report No. 20, p. 600.

HOUSE VOTES

Listed below are the 22 roll-call votes of 1957 cast between Jan. 3 and May 12 that clearly tested Congressional support in the House of Representatives for President Eisenhower's program as spelled out in his personal messages and statements. The test votes are grouped according to the outcome -- victory or defeat for the President. Within each group, the roll calls are listed in their chronological order by CQ roll-call (RC) number. Page references are to the 1957 Weekly Report vote charts, which present the votes of each Member. (For Representatives' scores on these votes, Weekly Report, p. 602)

House -- Eisenhower Victories

RC 2. A closed rule permitting the consideration of H J Res 117, President Eisenhower's Mideast Doctrine. Agreed to 262-146 (D 118-95; R 144-51), Jan. 29, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 128. (Congressional Record roll call 4)

RC 3. H J Res 117. The President's Mideast Doctrine authorizing him to undertake a program of military and economic cooperation with Middle Eastern nations in order to counteract Communism. Agreed to 355-61 (D 188-35; R 167-26), Jan. 30, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 128. (Congressional Record roll call 5)

RC 6. H J Res 117. Agreeing with Senate changes to the President's Mideast Doctrine. Agreed to 350-60 (D 186-33; R 164-27), March 7, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 300. (Congressional Record roll call 15)

RC 10. HR 4901. Corn Program; Morano (R Conn.) motion to recommit. Rejected 168-237 (D 143-75; R 25-162), March 13, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 334. (Congressional Record roll call 22)

RC 12. H Res 85. Monetary and credit policies investigation resolution authorizing the House Banking and Currency Committee to carry out the investigation. Rejected 174-225 (D 172-38; R 2-187), March 27, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 392. (Congressional Record roll call 31)

RC 16. HR 6287. Fiscal 1958 appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. Budge (R Idaho) amendment to cut \$136,000 from funds for the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights. Rejected 137-275 (D 30-187; R 107-88), April 4, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 446. (Congressional Record roll call 40)

RC 22. HR 6287. Blitch (D Ga.) amendment to cut \$31,000 from funds for the Women's Bureau. Rejected 206-210 (D 61-161; R 145-49), April 4, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 450. (Congressional Record roll call 46)

RC 24. HR 6287. Jonas (R N.C.) amendment to cut \$1,327,000 from funds for the Food and Drug Administration. Rejected 130-285 (D 31-191; R 99-94), April 4, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 450. (Congressional Record roll call 48)

RC 25. HR 6287. Dorn (D S.C.) amendment to cut an additional \$1,482,000 from funds for the Office of Education. Rejected 206-207 (D 73-146; R 133-61), April 4, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 450. (Congressional Record roll call 49)

RC 26. HR 6287. Fisher (D Texas) amendment to delete \$50 million for grants to states for sewage plant construction. Re-

jected 185-231 (D 35-186; R 150-45), April 4, 1957; A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 450. (Congressional Record roll call 50)

RC 28. S J Res 72. Approve the signature of the Secretary of Treasury to an agreement amending the Anglo-American Financial Agreement of Dec. 6, 1945, to allow postponement until Dec. 31, 2001, of any seven of the annual British payments toward principal and interest on loans from the United States. Passed 218-167 (D 133-68; R 85-99), April 10, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 452. (Congressional Record roll call 59)

RC 30. HR 6871. Fiscal 1958 appropriations for the State and Justice Departments, the Judiciary and U.S. Information Agency. Gross (R Iowa) amendment to cut an additional \$7,039,958 from the funds provided for United States contributions to international organizations. Rejected 166-205 (D 67-128; R 99-77), April 17, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 480. (Congressional Record roll call 64)

House -- Eisenhower Defeats

RC 11. HR 4901. Corn Program, passage of the bill. Defeated 188-217 (D 63-156; R 125-61), March 13, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 334. (Congressional Record roll call 23)

RC 13. HR 6287. Fiscal 1958 appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. Budge (R Idaho) amendment to cut an additional \$30,000 from salaries and expenses of the Office of Secretary of the Labor Department. Adopted 286-126 (D 113-104; R 173-22); April 4, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 446. (Congressional Record roll call 37)

RC 14. HR 6287. Budge amendment to cut an additional \$204,000 from salaries and expenses of the Solicitor's Office, Labor Department. Adopted 241-171 (D 88-129; R 153-42), April 4, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 446. (Congressional Record roll call 38)

RC 15. HR 6287. Budge amendment to cut an additional \$46,300 from salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Labor Standards, Labor Department. Adopted 246-169 (D 107-112; R 139-57), April 4, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 446. (Congressional Record roll call 39)

RC 17. HR 6287. Smith (D Va.) amendment to cut an additional \$442,000 from salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Employment Security, Labor Department. Accepted 214-205 (D 72-150; R 142-55), April 4, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 448. (Congressional Record roll call 41)

RC 18. HR 6287. Byrnes (R Wis.) amendment to cut an additional \$12,186,000 from funds for grants to states for unemployment compensation and other programs. Accepted 220-200 (D 64-159; R 156-41), April 4, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 448. (Congressional Record roll call 42)

RC 19. HR 6287. Flynt (D Ga.) amendment to cut an additional \$1,500,000 from funds for unemployment compensation for Federal employees. Accepted 253-167 (D 90-133; R 163-34), April 4, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 448. (Congressional Record roll call 43)

RC 20. HR 6287. Andersen (R Minn.) amendment to cut an additional \$263,800 from salaries and expenses of the Mexican farm labor program. Accepted 342-77 (D 156-67; R 186-10), April 4, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 448. (Congressional Record roll call 44)

RC 21. HR 6287. Murray (D Tenn.) amendment to cut an additional \$346,000 from the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Accepted 217-201 (D 83-139; R 134-62), April 4, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position p. 448. (Congressional Record roll call 45)

RC 23. HR 6287. Hebert (D La.) amendment to cut \$288,000 from salaries and expenses of the Wage and Hour Division, Labor Department. Accepted 214-205 (D 72-150; R 142-55), April 4, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 450. (Congressional Record roll call 47)

SENATE VOTES

Listed below are the nine roll-call votes of 1957 cast between Jan. 3 and May 12 that clearly tested Congressional support in the Senate for President Eisenhower's program. Within each group, the roll calls are listed in their chronological order by CQ roll-call (RC) number. Page references are to the 1957 CQ Weekly Report vote charts, which present the votes of each Member. (For Senators' scores on these votes, Weekly Report, p. 601)

Senate -- Eisenhower Victories

RC 4. HR 4249. Deficiency appropriation for fiscal 1957 providing \$351 million for various agencies. Hayden (D Ariz.) amendment providing \$30 million for strategic minerals purchase program. Agreed to 64-17 (D 39-2; R 25-15) Feb. 18, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 220.

RC 6. S J Res 19. Foreign Relations Committee version of the President's Mideast Doctrine. Russell (D Ga.) amendment to eliminate authorization for use of \$200 million for military and economic aid. Rejected 28-58 (D 23-20; R 5-38), March 2, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 298.

RC 10. H J Res 117. Passage of the House Mideast Doctrine resolution, as amended by the Senate. Agreed to 72-19 (D 30-16; R 42-3), March 5, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 299.

RC 17. Confirmation of the nomination of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker to be brigadier general in the Regular Army of the U.S. and also his nomination to the temporary rank of major general. Confirmed 70-2 (D 35-0; R 35-2), April 1, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 418.

RC 18. S 1314. Extend for one year the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480, 83rd Congress), under which agricultural surpluses are sold and bartered to foreign countries. Knowland (R Calif.) amendment to retain the existing ban on barter with Communist satellites. Rejected 23-54 (D 2-35; R 21-19), April 1, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 418.

RC 21. Confirmation of the nomination of Scott McLeod as Ambassador to Ireland. Clark (D Pa.) motion to recommit. Rejected 22-54 (D 22-15; R 0-39), May 8, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 553.

RC 22. McLeod nomination. Confirmed 60-20 (D 18-20; R 42-0), May 9, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 553.

Senate -- Eisenhower Defeats

RC 15. S 497. River and Harbor, Beach Erosion Control and Flood Control Projects, 1957. Hruska (R Neb.) motion to recommit the bill to the Senate Public Works Committee with instruction to reduce the total authorization by at least \$350 million. Rejected 27-55 (D 5-37; R 22-18), March 28, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 394.

RC 16. S 497. Passage of the bill. Passed 42-22 (D 28-5; R 14-17), March 28, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 394.

Committee Briefs

FARM PROPOSALS

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson May 28 submitted to the House Agriculture Committee the draft of a proposed new farm program under which the Secretary of Agriculture would have authority to fix price supports for basic farm commodities either at 0-90 percent or 60-90 percent of parity. He said the 0-90 percent proposal "has the greater merit." Benson also asked repeal of requirements that price supports on various commodities increase when supplies exceed "normal supply." He requested elimination of existing requirements that the Secretary impose production controls when surpluses appear. (Weekly Report, p. 597)

AIRWAYS MODERNIZATION

Clarence N. Sayen, president of the Air Line Pilots Assn., May 27 told the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee the Civil Aeronautics Administration should be removed from the Commerce Department and made an independent agency. He called for immediate legislation to "place the responsibility for research and development in aviation facilities planning, the operation of the airways, the allocation of airspace and allied responsibilities under a single agency having a single head." (Weekly Report, p. 515)

PRISONERS OF WAR

William Worthy Jr., Baltimore, Md., newsman who defied a State Department ban and toured Communist China, May 27 said the State Department had given the "run-around" to some parents of American prisoners of war. His testimony, before the House Foreign Affairs Far East and the Pacific Subcommittee, was termed "completely false" by Assistant Secretary of State Walter S. Robertson. Deputy Secretary of Defense Stephen S. Jackson said that although little hope was held for the 450 servicemen missing in the Korean War, "we cannot in good conscience foreclose the possibility that some may still be alive." Subcommittee Chairman Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.) May 28 said his group would conduct an inquiry into anti-American outbursts in the Far East.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC AGENCY

The United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO) May 23 urged the Senate to ratify the statute for United States membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency. In a letter to the Senate Foreign Relations and Joint Atomic Energy Committees, Victor G. Reuther, assistant to UAW President Walter P. Reuther, said "delay or refusal to ratify the statute would be a diplomatic disaster" that would put the U.S. "in the absurd position of trying to run away from the consequences of our own inventions." Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) May 27 said he had asked the State Department to suggest language that would clarify the right of the U.S. to withdraw from the Agency whenever it chose. (Weekly Report, p. 621)

CONSUMER CREDIT CONTROLS

The Federal Reserve Board May 24 reported, after a year-long study, that it was not advisable to place Federal controls on consumer installment credit. The Board said it would be more beneficial if "potentially unstabilizing credit developments" were restrained by the use of general monetary measures "and the application of sound public and private fiscal policies." The Board's report was sent to Congressional committees and to the Council of Economic Advisers.

The White House May 25 said President Eisenhower would not ask Congress to grant him standby authority to regulate consumer installment credit. The announcement said the President had agreed with the conclusions reached by the Federal Reserve Board's report.

REP. HOFFMAN ATTACKS CQ

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), in a May 28 House statement, said that Congressional Quarterly for years had "masqueraded as a non-partisan, objective source of information about the United States Congress while spewing forth its pro-Democrat propaganda." Hoffman, who said he wanted to bar CQ from the mails, called its news accounts "biased," its statistics "inaccurate" and its interpretation of events "slanted." He particularly criticized what he called "the partisan manner" in which CQ compiled its Eisenhower Support statistics. Hoffman introduced two bills (HR 7803, 7804) to bar from the mails publications that conveyed "the false impression that they are official publications of the United States Congress" and to prohibit the use of the words "Congressional" or "Congress" in the titles of such publications.

(For 84th Congress Eisenhower Support story, see 1956 Almanac, p. 106; for 1957 story, Weekly Report, p. 600; for list of votes upon which 1957 scores were based, Weekly Report, p. 660)

Capitol Briefs

FEDERAL COURT REVISION

Chief Justice Earl Warren May 22 urged Congress to authorize 42 additional judgeships as recommended by the Judicial Conference of the United States. Warren told the annual meeting of the American Law Institute that the congestion in Federal courts had caused "almost a denial of justice to the litigants." (Weekly Report, p. 282)

GREEN BECOMES OLDEST

The Senate May 27 paid tribute to Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), who May 26 became the oldest man ever to serve in Congress. On that day Green -- at an age of 89 years, 7 months and 26 days -- surpassed by one day the record set by Rep. Charles Manly Stedman (D N.C.) who died in office Sept. 23, 1930. (Weekly Report, p. 535)

DISARMAMENT POLICY

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles May 25 announced that the Administration had decided on a "flexible" disarmament policy that would permit negotiations with Russia, but within limits to "safeguard the vital interests of the United States." Dulles said President Eisenhower had approved efforts to restrict the possession of atomic weapons to the nations currently holding them -- Russia, Britain and the U.S. Dulles said the policy changes would "be discussed with our allies as far as they are involved" and that they would "require the consent of any other nation involved in potential inspection areas." (Weekly Report, p. 623)

U. S. CARGO SHIPMENTS

Sen. John Marshall Butler (R Md.) May 22 said the U.S. would be "fully justified" in increasing from 50 percent to 75 percent the amount of Government-financed cargoes that must be carried in U. S. ships. Butler was the sponsor of the 50-50 Cargo Preference Act of 1954. (1954 Almanac, p. 515)

"PAY" TELEVISION RULING

The Federal Communications Commission May 23 announced it had authority to authorize pay-as-you-see television "if it finds it would be in the public interest to do so." The FCC said it needed more information to decide if there was a public need for pay TV. (Weekly Report, p. 377)

FISCAL 1958 BUDGET CUTTING

Vice President Richard M. Nixon May 23, in a speech at the annual dinner of the American Iron and Steel Institute, said substantial cuts in President Eisenhower's foreign aid requests would "jeopardize not only our safety but our chance for victory in the world struggle." Nixon said cuts in military foreign aid could "under no stretch of the imagination be held sound economy." (Weekly Report, p. 623, 624)

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower sent the following nominations to the Senate for confirmation:

Andrew D. Orrick of California, a Republican, as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission; May 27.

James M. Langley of New Hampshire, a Republican, as Ambassador to Pakistan; May 27.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Michael A. Stepovich of Alaska, a Republican, as Governor of Alaska; May 16.

Roger Charles Ernst of Arizona, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Interior; May 16.

J. Sinclair Armstrong of Illinois, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Navy; May 23.

WHY FOOD COSTS RISE, FARM PRICES DROP

The House Agriculture Consumers Study Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.), has begun its study of the relationship of farm prices and the cost of food to the consumer. (Weekly Report, p. 557) The study is aimed at learning why "in the past 10 years retail food prices have increased 16 percent while farm prices were declining 14 percent." This Fact Sheet summarizes testimony before the Subcommittee.

"The belief is widespread that food is high-priced or costly," John A. Logan, president of the National Assn. of Food Chains, said May 8.

Testimony of Omer W. Herrmann, deputy administrator of the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service, May 7 tended to rebut that belief. "Food prices now average about the same as in 1951-52," he said. "They declined moderately from then until the middle of 1956 when the earlier postwar upward trend was resumed. Measured in terms of the purchasing power of one hour of factory labor, the prices on most major food items in 1956 were substantially lower than in 1929 or 1939 and slightly lower than in 1955."

Examples cited by Herrmann of what one hour of factory labor would buy:

- Bread -- 1929, 6.4 loaves; 1939, 8.0 loaves; 1956, 11 loaves.
- Steak -- 1929, 1.2 pounds; 1939, 1.8 pounds; 1956, 2.2 pounds.
- Milk -- 1929, 7.8 pints; 1939, 10.4 pints; 1956, 16.4 pints.
- Eggs -- 1929, 1.1 dozen; 1939, 2.0 dozen; 1956, 3.3 dozen.

Consumers, said Herrmann, have kept the share of their disposable income spent on food at a steady 25 percent since 1947, "even though they are eating more and better foods at home and are buying more meals in restaurants.... A mere 17 percent of disposable income would suffice to buy the same quantities and kinds of food per family that were bought (with 25 percent of the income) in the late 1930s."

Another measure of the "bonus" today's consumers buy was given May 8 by Robert H. Bingham, administrative vice president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America Inc. "A few years ago," Bingham said, "it took about 5½ hours a day to prepare meals for a family of four. Today, comparable menus...can be prepared in only about 1½ hours."

Prices to Farmers

Part of this bonus, testimony showed, has been achieved at the expense of declining prices to farmers. Herrmann estimated that if farm prices had moved as other prices have since 1950, the consumer cost of living index would be 3 percent or 4 percent higher.

Because of the farm price decline, the share of the retail dollar received by farmers declined from a high of 53 percent in 1945 to a low of 40 percent in 1956. The farmer's share of the market price varies widely from

commodity to commodity, depending largely on the amount of processing needed to prepare each item for the consumer. On the average from 1952-56, farmers received 71 percent of the market price of butter and 69 percent of the egg price, compared to only 15 percent of the price of soda crackers and corn flakes.

Marketing Costs

The remainder of the market price -- 60 cents of every food dollar spent in 1956 -- is taken up in the marketing margin, the so-called "farm to market price spread." The increase in the over-all size of the marketing margin has been the source of much criticism and suspicion.

Herrmann testified: "The total bill for marketing farm food products rose from \$9 billion in 1940 to \$34 billion in 1956." The \$25 billion increase, he said, was broken down this way:

- \$14.5 billion, or 58 percent, attributable to inflation or the "general rise in all prices."
- \$4.5 billion, or 18 percent, attributable to a 50 percent increase in the volume of food marketed.
- \$6 billion, or 24 percent, attributable to the added services provided by the food distributors.

Total amounts spent on labor, transportation, materials and other costs and total profits all increased markedly in the period from 1940 to 1956, Herrmann said, but the "pattern of costs has not varied greatly throughout the 16 years." The Agriculture Department chart below indicates that no single element in the marketing picture -- wages, profits or transportation -- can properly be singled out for blame in connection with the increase in the marketing margin.

Share of food marketing bill attributable to:

	Corporate Profits*	Labor Costs	Transportation	Other Costs
1940	5%	46%	12%	37%
1945	8	44	10	38
1950	8	46	12	34
1955	6	47	13	34

*Before Taxes

As for food marketing firms' profits, Herrmann said: "Larger total profits in recent years can be explained primarily by the increased volume of food sales handled by these firms. Their profits as a percentage of sales are lower than in 1945 and 1946."

Perhaps the best measure of the trend of profits in food marketing is in terms of net profit after taxes as a percentage of stockholders' equity or net assets. These figures, given in the Agriculture Department table below, show earnings of the food industry, measured in these terms, have remained fairly steady through the last decade.

Net profit after taxes, as a percentage of stockholders' equity or net assets, of 51 leading food processors, 5 leading food wholesalers and 8 leading retail food chains:

	Processors	Wholesalers	Retailers
1945	8.2%	12.7%	8.1%
1946	13.6	27.3	18.1
1947	13.4	18.8	18.8
1948	11.3	16.1	16.9
1949	10.0	12.5	15.4
1950	11.5	10.0	13.8
1951	8.5	9.5	10.0
1952	8.1	5.4	9.8
1953	9.1	7.1	11.0
1954	8.8	7.5	10.9
1955	10.1	6.7	10.8

Problems of Marketing Process

The major point that emerged from the testimony was that consumers buy a number of things other than what the farmer produced with their grocery dollars. That "spread," Bingham of the Grocery Manufacturers said, "is a payment for a series of values added by processing, packaging, transporting and distributing. The marketing 'spread' exists, he added, because the consumers have shown they want those 'values added.'"

What are the added values that are paid for in the grocery bill? Logan of the Food Chains gave the Subcommittee this list:

- A better diet, with proteins from dairy products, eggs, meat and poultry replacing carbohydrates from flour and potatoes.

- Built-in maid service from frozen, pre-cooked and partially prepared foods that reduce food preparation time in the home.

- A greater variety of foods, with the average supermarket stocking 6,000 items compared to 1,000 items in the average grocery store of 1933.

- Shopping services, including parking facilities, refrigeration and air conditioning, improved sanitation and lighting and check cashing services.

Inclusion of these "extras" in the marketing bill may satisfy consumer demand but it also raises important problems, testimony to the Subcommittee showed.

Rep. Merwin Coad (D Iowa) May 8 warned the "definite tendency" toward "expensively packaged and merchandised" foods "may be the cause of less consumption among those of low-income groups." He said that "the more it takes to pay for the packaging and merchandising, the less there is left for the actual food product... High consumer costs for foods tend only to create a condition of under-consumption among the masses who can least afford high prices."

This tendency to lower consumption, he added, would not only hurt low-income consumers but also might cut into the potential market for farmers' products. Along this line, Subcommittee Chairman Anfuso said, "If we can find ways of reducing food marketing charges just 2 percent, and they are reflected in increased purchases of food, it would be equivalent to a 15 percent increase in industrial uses of farm products."

Another problem was pointed out May 8 by Dr. Persia Campbell, consumer consultant to New York State. She said: "With the extraordinary development of mass retailing that has taken place in recent years and the necessity for large supermarkets and other large food outlets to develop and maintain volume, new promotional devices and 'gimmicks' of all kinds have become a feature of their operation.... Insofar as these promotional activities distract consumers from the exercise of choice on a

price-quality basis, they are not in the consumer interest and do not encourage consumer competence necessary for the proper use of our resources."

Trading Stamps

The most popular -- and most controversial -- of food store "gimmicks" or promotional activities is the issuance of trading stamps. (For a more detailed study of trading stamps, see Editorial Research Reports, Vol. I, 1956, page 409)

Herrmann testified that on the basis of Department of Agriculture research "no generalization can be drawn as to whether a consumer (who saves trading stamps) gets something for nothing, pays part, all or even more than the cost of similar merchandise purchased for cash. Conditions vary from community to community, from store to store within the same community and even within the same store at different periods of time."

From the food store's viewpoint, Herrmann said, trading stamps are a promotional device. "Probably some consumers would be willing to forego all promotional efforts if this meant lower prices," he said, "but promotion in all forms appears to have become an essential part of our economic system."

A booklet on trading stamps issued in May by the Department of Agriculture pointed out that "the merchant pays about 2½ percent of his gross sales to the stamp company for the right to issue stamps...and an extra cost of this magnitude must be offset in some way.... There are ways in which such costs may be partially or wholly offset without raising prices. These include, for example, reduction of unit costs by substantially increasing the quantity of merchandise sold, reduction of other forms of promotion, and stocking items other than food that have higher markups."

However, the booklet said that "though many retailers experience an increase in sales following the introduction of a stamp plan, the size of this increase can vary greatly. The first dealer in his immediate trade area to introduce stamps may have an increase in sales that will more than meet the entire cost of stamps. On the other hand...there may be little or no increase in sales...or even though sales increase at first, they may not continue to do so if competing food stores adopt trading stamps.... Unless a retailer can save in other ways, all or part of the cost of the stamp plan must be passed on as higher prices, or he will have to take smaller profits or even a loss."

If the costs of trading stamps are passed on to the consumer in higher prices, the booklet warned, it amounts to the food buyer being compelled to join a "prepayment plan" for the merchandise offered in the stamp company's catalogue.

Herrmann told the Subcommittee the Agriculture Department was continuing its research in this field.

Conclusion

Chairman Anfuso told Congressional Quarterly he believed the hearings had established two general conclusions: "The farmer is not responsible for the increase in the cost of living; in fact he has not shared adequately in the Nation's prosperity. Second, no information so far developed indicates profiteering by labor or management at the expense of the consumer in the food distribution field."

The Subcommittee will continue its studies of marketing practices on specific commodities.

WILL FOREIGN AID LOANS BE REPAYED?

The President's May 21 request for the creation of a Development Loan Fund to handle the bulk of American economic assistance to foreign countries has renewed interest in the record of prior United States loans to other nations. (Weekly Report, p. 624)

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles May 22 reported to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the record of repayment on previous loans and the chances for repayment on the proposed loans. He said: "There are one or two cases where interest is in arrears or has not been pressed, but I don't think that is surprising.... We all recognize there are conditions where interest has to be foregone or suspended.

"That does not mean you are not going to get it.... The main thing is...if you have a well-founded faith in the future of the country and do enough to get it well started then you can get your money back.... I would hazard the guess that a very large part, most probably, of what will be loaned by this Development Fund, will at some time or other, in some way or other, inure correspondingly to the benefit of the United States.... Nations, when they think they have to repay, are not going to be so eager to borrow, unless they are quite sure they are really going to get the benefit out of the loan which will enable them to repay...."

This Fact Sheet surveys the past loan record to answer the question: Is Dulles' confidence warranted?

16-Year Record

The table on Pages 666 and 667 shows the loan record of every country that has received credit from the United States from July 1, 1940, through Dec. 31, 1956. It includes loans and credits made available under all these wartime and postwar programs: the Export-Import Bank; the British loan of 1945; Mutual Security; overseas surplus property sales; prior grants converted into credits; Lend-Lease; strategic and defense materials development; United Nations headquarters loan; Philippine funding; loans of the Institute of Inter-American affairs; loans of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; the occupied-areas commodity programs; and the Army's natural fibers revolving fund. Following is a summary of the repayment record on U.S. loans from July 1, 1940, through Dec. 31, 1956, in thousands of dollars:

Net Loans, Credits Authorized	\$18,273,228	100.000%
Loans Not Used	1,981,620	10.844
Loans Repaid	4,631,122	25.344
Loans Outstanding	11,652,123	63.766
Loans Charged Off as		
Uncollectible	8,363	0.046

SOURCE: PUBLICATION, "FOREIGN GRANTS AND CREDITS," DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS, APRIL, 1957.

The preceding chart shows that of the \$18.2 billion in loans and credits made available to foreign countries since mid-1940, less than 1/20th of 1 percent has been

written off as uncollectible. Almost half of this amount -- \$4 million of the \$8.3 million total -- was written off because of devaluations in local currency after the granting of loans repayable in that local currency. All the remaining loss came on loans to "nongovernmental foreign entities," i.e., private firms, including branches of American firms, doing business in foreign countries.

The chart also shows that on Dec. 31, 1956, an additional \$75,18,000 in principal -- 0.41 percent of the net loans authorized -- was more than 90 days overdue. Of this total, \$70.6 million was owed by foreign governments and \$4.5 million by private firms. The governments that were more than \$1 million in arrears on principal repayment were: Nationalist China, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, the Philippines, Poland, Turkey and Russia.

From 1940 through 1956, interest payments and commissions on the \$18.2 billion in authorized loans totaled \$1,860,776,000. Another \$32,097,000 of interest was more than 90 days overdue on Dec. 31, 1956.

Can Fund Be Self-Sustaining?

In the last three years principal payments alone on old credits have exceeded new loan utilizations by \$235 million, as shown in this table of principal repayments and new loan utilizations in millions of dollars:

Year	Repayments	New Loan Utilizations
1954	\$ 501	\$ 387
1955	503	409
1956	509	482
Total	\$1,513	\$1,278

In the next six years (1957-62) principal repayments scheduled on existing loans will total \$2,701,644,000 and interest payments will total \$1,471,894,000. The availability of these sums has led Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) to suggest that if they were allocated to the proposed Development Loan Fund, it could become a self-sustaining institution, without further appropriations of tax moneys.

Administration officials have informed Capehart that his suggestion is not practical for repayments on loans made before 1955. "Receipts of principal and interest on these credits go, by law, into miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury or to retire notes previously given to the Treasury," according to an April 22 letter to the Foreign Relations Committee from Deputy Director Guilford Jameson of the International Cooperation Administration.

In fiscal 1959, however, repayments will begin on loans and credits authorized by the Mutual Security Act of 1954 and Public Law 480 (Surplus Agricultural Disposal) of 1954. These repayments, in local currency, are scheduled to increase from \$12 million in fiscal 1959 to \$41 million in fiscal 1960 and \$89 million in fiscal 1961. They will continue to grow at a diminishing rate over the next 34 years. Congress has not yet provided for the use to be made of these local currencies and it is possible they might be integrated into the proposed Development Loan Fund.

BALANCE SHEET ON FOREIGN LOANS: LOANS AUTHORIZED

July 1, 1940-Dec. 31, 1956

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Country	Net Authorized Loans, Credits	Principal Charged Off as Uncollectible	Payments 90 Days or More Overdue				Principal Outstanding
			Principal		Interest		
			Foreign Governments	Private Firms	Foreign Governments	Private Firms	
Argentina	\$ 262,065	---	---	---	---	---	\$ 70,685
Bolivia	47,042	\$1,922	---	---	---	---	34,446
Brazil	1,139,022	31	---	\$ 162	---	---	457,375
Chile	180,183	---	---	---	---	---	64,437
Colombia	95,366	28	\$ 20	---	---	---	21,837
Costa Rica	21,225	---	---	---	---	---	10,359
Cuba	82,443	---	---	---	---	---	12,000
Dominican Republic	3,386	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ecuador	42,129	4	53	---	---	---	27,964
El Salvador	1,503	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guatemala	2,303	---	---	---	---	---	1,631
Haiti	37,891	---	115	32	---	\$ 1	27,209
Honduras	1,201	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	344,553	57	---	677	---	49	112,308
Nicaragua	7,886	---	---	---	---	---	415
Panama	6,518	---	---	---	---	---	935
Paraguay	14,000	---	---	---	---	---	487
Peru	155,190	---	---	---	---	---	40,476
Uruguay	19,448	10	---	---	---	---	8,106
Venezuela	23,403	278	---	---	---	---	5,916
Unspecified	142,597	---	---	---	---	---	9,380
Afghanistan	45,934	---	---	---	---	---	36,334
Australia	22,909	---	---	---	---	---	9,620
Austria	50,670	---	---	---	---	---	8,546
Bahrein	17,048	---	---	---	---	---	---
Belgium	234,972	---	---	---	---	---	137,162
Luxembourg	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,946
Belgian Congo	1,550	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burma	5,043	---	---	---	---	---	1,925
Canada	198,701	17	---	---	---	---	547
Nationalist China	387,858	---	24,187	---	\$17,382	---	178,262
Czechoslovakia	30,377	---	974	---	466	---	4,870
Denmark	56,677	---	---	---	---	---	48,013
Egypt	25,464	---	---	---	---	---	3,685
Ethiopia	31,707	---	71	---	---	---	3,929
Eritrea	50	---	---	50	---	---	50
Finland	152,313	---	---	---	---	---	93,110
French Union	2,489,954	1,497	---	692	---	217	1,699,855
Germany	1,355,706	---	---	277	---	43	1,161,133
Greece	144,600	1,021	---	592	---	71	91,057
Hungary	15,917	---	2,350	---	---	---	11,890
Iceland	10,254	---	---	---	---	---	5,448

OUTSTANDING, LOSSES CHARGED OFF, PAYMENTS OVERDUE

July 1, 1940-Dec. 31, 1956

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Country	Net Authorized Loans, Credits	Principal Charged Off as Uncollectible	Payments 90 Days or More Overdue				Principal Outstanding
			Principal		Interest		
			Foreign Governments	Private Firms	Foreign Governments	Private Firms	
India	\$ 446,446	\$ 2,729	---	---	---	---	\$ 380,226
Indochina	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	25,000
Indonesia	180,770	---	\$ 1,111	---	---	---	139,701
Iran	130,177	---	15,260	---	\$ 3,287	---	76,655
Iraq	1,149	---	---	---	---	---	64
Ireland	128,200	---	---	---	---	---	127,556
Israel	196,288	---	---	---	---	---	154,180
Italy	498,909	---	225	\$ 458	12	---	251,796
Japan	788,913	---	---	---	---	---	145,399
Korea	24,928	---	---	---	1,493	---	20,850
Latvia	11	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lebanon	1,550	---	---	---	---	---	---
Liberia	44,773	---	---	---	---	---	23,700
Morocco	18,409	---	---	---	---	---	5,552
Netherlands	472,172	---	---	---	---	---	263,924
New Zealand	20,497	---	---	---	---	---	14,883
Norway	140,835	88	---	---	---	---	86,832
Pakistan	61,136	---	---	---	---	---	26,766
Philippines	219,650	---	7,000	---	1,398	---	73,262
Poland	81,268	---	1,408	2	---	---	57,822
Portugal and Possessions	58,482	32	---	887	---	\$157	50,905
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	60,686	---	---	103	---	22	55,658
Saudi Arabia	31,826	---	---	---	---	---	20,016
Spain	142,826	---	---	---	---	---	94,650
Sweden	28,337	---	---	---	---	---	19,670
Syria	102	---	---	---	---	---	50
Thailand	18,587	---	---	---	---	---	7,658
Turkey	180,189	---	1,143	---	920	---	128,878
Union of S. Africa	152,343	---	---	---	---	---	123,297
U.S.S.R.	222,495	---	16,687	---	6,529	---	222,495
United Kingdom and Dependencies	5,741,316	431	---	650	---	51	4,445,937
Yugoslavia	79,900	217	---	---	---	---	48,293
European Coal and Steel Community	100,000	---	---	---	---	---	100,000
U.N. Headquarters Loan	65,000	---	---	---	---	---	56,000
TOTAL	\$18,273,228	\$8,363	\$70,604	\$4,581	\$31,486	\$611	\$11,652,123

EASTERN GOP CONFERENCE

National and eastern Republican leaders met May 23-25 at Trenton, N.J., for the last of six regional conferences on party matters and 1958 election campaign strategy. (Weekly Report, p. 635) Attending were delegates from Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn said conferees had criticized the size of the \$71.8 billion budget recommended by President Eisenhower but the delegates' "greatest amount of criticism was on the method of presentation." Conferees endorsed Mr. Eisenhower's request for the power to veto individual items in appropriation bills. They opposed Federal school aid and grants-in-aid to the states.

Alcorn predicted that the GOP would retain its five Senate seats up for reelection in the Middle Atlantic area in 1958. Republicans currently hold eight of the area's 10 Senate seats. He predicted a "net gain" of four, possibly five, House seats in the five-state area. Fifty-six of the area's 95 House seats are held by Republicans, with one Republican vacancy. Alcorn also predicted that the Republican party would capture the governorships of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, and retain the Maryland governorship.

In a telephone address to the meeting, President Eisenhower May 24 called for election of a Republican-controlled Congress in 1958 and defended his budget.

Special Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams told the conference "it is inconceivable that loyal Republicanism can be twisted to mean persistent and carping opposition to our party's leader and our party platform. If that should be our course...our party will be foredoomed at the polls."

State Roundup

MARYLAND -- John P. Hartz, 33, Silver Hill postal clerk, May 22 filed for the Democratic Senatorial nomination for the seat held by J. Glenn Beall (R). (Weekly Report, p. 511)

NEW JERSEY -- City Commissioner Charles S. Witkowski (D) May 21 was sworn in as mayor of Jersey City. Witkowski belongs to an insurgent Democratic group that defeated the Hudson County organization headed by John V. Kenny. State Sen. James F. Murray Jr., high man on the insurgent slate, said he considered it "illegal and improper" for him to serve as both mayor and state senator. Former Mayor Bernard J. Berry was the only member of the Kenny ticket elected to the commission. (Weekly Report, p. 611)... Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) May 20 rejected a demand by Murray that he be recognized by Meyner as Hudson County's sole Democratic leader.

NEW YORK -- Gov. Averell Harriman (D) May 23 said he would run for reelection in 1958.... Oswald D. Heck, state assembly speaker, May 22 said it was too early to discuss whether he would seek the 1958 Republican gubernatorial nomination.... Rep. Paul A. Fino (R) May 21 said he had decided against making the race for the New York City GOP mayoral nomination. (Weekly Report, p. 635)

PENNSYLVANIA -- Former Gov. John S. Fine (R) was defeated in a bid for a Common Pleas Court seat in the May 22 primary in Luzerne County, where he had controlled the GOP organization for nearly 30 years.... Democrats gained a seat in the State House of Representatives as a result of a special election in Montour County.... Democratic Mayors David Lawrence of Pittsburgh and James T. Hanlon of Scranton won renomination.

State Legislature Breakdown

The Republican National Committee's May 20 statistical analysis of the 1956 election, tabulated a total of 3,219 Republican state legislators, compared to 4,127 Democratic legislators as a result of the 1956 elections. This compared with 3,178 Republicans and 4,122 Democrats as a result of the 1954 election. Following is a state breakdown of the legislatures as a result of the 1956 elections:

	1957				GOP GAIN OR LOSS	
	SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE		
	D	R	D	R	SENATE	HOUSE
ALABAMA	34	0	105	0		
ARIZONA	26	2	58	22		2
ARKANSAS	35	0	97	2		
CALIFORNIA	20	20	38	42	- 4	- 6
COLORADO	20	15	38	27	- 5	- 9
CONNECTICUT	5	31	30	249	15	63
DELAWARE	13	4	19	16	- 1	8
FLORIDA	37	1	89	6		
GEORGIA	54	0	205	0	- 1	- 3
IDAHO	25	19	27	32	- 5	- 4
ILLINOIS	20	38	83	94	6	16
INDIANA	17	33	24	76	- 3	13
IOWA	10	40	36	72	- 4	- 18
KANSAS	8	32	41	82	- 3	- 7
KENTUCKY	30	8	76	23	1	2
LOUISIANA	39	0	101	0		
MAINE	8	25	52	99	- 2	- 18
MARYLAND	21	8	98	25		
MASSACHUSETTS	18	22	132	108	1	- 6
MICHIGAN	11	23	49	61		- 2
MINNESOTA	Non Partisan - 67 in Senate, 131 in House					
MISSISSIPPI	49	0	140	0		
MISSOURI	21	13	93	64	- 2	- 3
MONTANA	31	25	59	35	- 8	- 10
NEBRASKA	Non Partisan - 43; Unicameral					
NEVADA	5	12	31	16	- 1	- 2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6	18	118	276		12
NEW JERSEY	7	14	20	39	- 3	- 1
NEW MEXICO	24	8	43	23	- 1	19
NEW YORK	20	38	54	96	- 4	6
NORTH CAROLINA	47	3	107	13	2	3
NORTH DAKOTA	7	42	19	94	- 4	- 17
OHIO	12	22	42	97	1	8
OKLAHOMA	37	4	100	20	- 1	1
OREGON	15	15	37	23	- 9	- 12
PENNSYLVANIA	23	27	83	126		27
RHODE ISLAND	19	25	62	37	3	4
SOUTH CAROLINA	46	0	124	0		
SOUTH DAKOTA	18	17	29	46	- 12	- 11
TENNESSEE	27	6	78	21	2	2
TEXAS	31	0	150	0		
UTAH	10	15	24	39	- 1	7
VERMONT	6	24	32	212	2	8
VIRGINIA	35	3	94	5		
WASHINGTON	30	15	56	43	- 9	- 6
WEST VIRGINIA	21	11	58	42	2	18
WISCONSIN	10	23	33	67	- 1	4
WYOMING	11	16	26	30	- 3	- 2

(Discrepancies in totals between elections are due to vacancies and/or Independents.)

Lobbyist Registrations

Seventeen registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between May 20-27, 1957. Registrants filing indicated an interest in income tax, farm, railway labor and oil legislation. Ex-Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo. 1937-1955), former governor of Colorado (1933-1937, 1955-1957), was appointed by Colorado Governor Stephen R. McNichols (D) as an official state representative for the Committee for Oil Shale Development.

Registrations are listed by categories (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Professional and Military and Veterans. Where certain information is not listed for an employer or registrant (such as compensation or legislative interest) such information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Automobile Assn.

Registrant -- FLEMING BOMAR and JOSEPH E. McANDREWS, of law firm of Ivins, Phillips & Barker, 306 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/23/57.

Legislative Interest -- Reenactment of "legislation authorizing sound business-like tax accounting for prepaid dues income received by automobile clubs from their members,...a reinstatement of the principles of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 now repealed or the adoption by Congress of HR 3104 or HR 223." HR 3104 would recognize for income tax purposes prepaid income accounting and reserves for estimated expenses. HR 223 relates to the reporting for income tax purposes of dues and fees received by nonprofit service corporations.

Previous Registrations -- Bomar registered for the same organization and Community Services Inc. (1954 Almanac, p. 894, 682).

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Potash & Chemical Corp., 99 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.; Duval Sulphur & Potash Co., Mellie Esperson Bldg., Houston, Texas; International Minerals & Chemical Corp., 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; National Potash Co., 205 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.; Potash Co. of America, Carlsbad, N.M.; Southwest Potash Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- RUFUS G. POOLE, lawyer, Suite 1219 Simms Bldg., Albuquerque, N.M. Filed 5/22/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relating to the Anti-Dumping Act of 1921," in favor of "elimination of modification of 'injury' provisions of the Act."

Previous Registrations -- W.T. Grant Co. and five other store chains (1949 Almanac, p. 852); Western Conference National Park Concessionaires (1950 Almanac, p. 782); Retail Shoe Committee for Equitable Taxation (1951 Almanac, p. 713); National Automobile Dealers Assn. (1954 Almanac, p. 679); law firm of Poole, Shroyer & Denbo registered for American Retail Federation (1955 Almanac, p. 684).

Mail Report

A CQ spot check of mail received by Members of Congress during the week indicated:

Most letters urged voluntary pension plans for the self-employed and supported the President's budget. Congressmen checked noted the budget support was a reversal of the earlier trend to urge budget cuts.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, 70 Pine St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOHN J. BOLAND, lawyer, 40 Wall St., New York, N.Y. Filed 5/27/57.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "tax legislation affecting securities dealers -- HR 2853 and HR 697 relating to taxation of certain exempt organizations under subchapter F of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

Compensation -- \$1,000 for duration of 85th Congress. Expenses -- \$300.

Previous Registration -- Registered for the same firm (1955 Almanac, p. 690).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Registrant -- CHARLES H. HELTZEL, 606 Commerce Bldg., 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/24/57.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the Pacific Power & Light Co."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Western Tax Council Inc., First National Bank Bldg., 8 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- ROBERT H. McNEILL, lawyer, 815 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/20/57.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of passage of S J Res 25, proposing to amend the Constitution of the U.S. relative to taxes on income, inheritance and gifts.

Compensation -- \$500 monthly while Congress is in session, \$250 monthly between sessions.

Previous Registrations -- Registered for the same organization in 1956; Beaufort Fisheries Inc. (1955 Almanac, p. 685).

Citizens' Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Committee for Oil Shale Development, 1035 Grant St., Denver, Colo.

1. Registrant -- Ex-Sen. EDWIN C. JOHNSON (D Colo. 1937-1955), 1135 Grant St., Denver, Colo. Filed 5/20/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment of Section 613 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to grant a depletion allowance of 27% percent in the case of oil shale deposits."

Compensation -- \$10,000 for duration of 85th Congress.

2. Registrant -- RICHARD S. KITCHEN, lawyer, 320 Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo. Filed 5/20/57.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Johnson above.

Compensation -- \$1,000 monthly.

3. Registrant -- WARREN L. TURNER, lawyer, First National Bank Bldg., Grand Junction, Colo. Filed 5/20/57.

Pressures - 2

Legislative Interest -- Same as Johnson above.
Compensation -- \$1,000 monthly.

4. Registrant -- MARJORIE M. WISE, executive secretary, 1310 Leyden St., Denver, Colo. Filed 5/20/57.
Legislative Interest -- Same as Johnson above.
Compensation -- \$450 monthly.

Farm Groups

- EMPLOYER -- United States Poultry & Egg Assn. Registrant -- NOVINS & NOVINS, law firm, 10 Washington St., Toms River, N.J. Filed 5/23/57.
Legislative Interest -- "In favor of legislation pertaining to the poultry industry."
Compensation -- "\$1,250 for drawing of legislation."

Individuals

- EMPLOYER -- Louis Cary, trustee for the Court. Registrant -- HOWARD R. ALEXANDER, Ford dealer, 106 N. Main St., Fond du Lac, Wis. Filed 5/27/57.
Legislative Interest -- HR 3426, S 290, bills to provide for payment of the balance due on joint stock land bank bonds declared by Congress to be instrumentalities of the U.S. Government.

Compensation -- "Two percent of amount received if interest paid. Four percent of amount received if no interest paid."

- EMPLOYER -- Lipschultz, Altman, Geraghty & Mullaly, law firm, 530 Minnesota Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. Filed 5/21/57.

Registrant -- MAX M. KAMPELMAN, lawyer, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation relating to banking, finances, taxation."

Labor Groups

- EMPLOYER -- Building Service Employees International Union (AFL-CIO), 155 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- JOSEPH COAKLEY, international representative, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/27/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the interests of working people."

Compensation -- \$10,404 annually.

Previous Registration -- Registered for the same union (1949 Almanac, p. 856).

- EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, (Ind.)

Registrant -- C.N. HOPE, 407 Third St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/24/57.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "amendment to the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act."

- EMPLOYER -- International Assn. of Fire Fighters (AFL-CIO), 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- GEORGE T. SLOCUM, vice president, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/22/57.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation pertaining to Social Security, wages, hours and working conditions.

Compensation -- \$25 daily.

- EMPLOYER -- Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen (Ind.), Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Registrant -- W. A. KEY, 401 N. Hayes Ave., Jackson, Tenn. Filed 5/23/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to Railroad Retirement Act, S 1313, HR 4353, 4354."

Previous Registration -- Registered for the same union (1956 Almanac, p. 691).

Professional Groups

- EMPLOYER -- American Society of Safety Engineers, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- HARRY N. ROSENFELD, 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/23/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Status of safety engineers under S 1326, 'Professional & Scientific Classification Act.'"

Previous Registrations -- National Safety Council (1953 Almanac, p. 598); Elisabeth von Oberndorff (1956 Almanac, p. 687).

- EMPLOYER -- American Veterinary Medical Assn., 1507 M St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- J.A. McCALLAM, Washington representative, 1507 M St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/24/57.

Legislative Interest -- "To advance the science and art of veterinary medicine, including their relationship to the public health, and to consider any legislation relating thereto which might affect veterinary medicine and the veterinary profession."

LABOR RACKETEERING

Dave Beck, president of the International Teamsters' Union (AFL-CIO), May 25 said, through his Washington office, he would not seek reelection. Beck May 20 was removed as an AFL-CIO vice president and executive council member. (Weekly Report, p. 638)

The AFL-CIO ethical practices committee May 22 adopted a code of financial practices based on the principle that unions are to improve wages, hours and working conditions, not to make money. The code lists accounting principles calling for regular audits and bars union loans to union officers or to firms with which a union has labor contract dealings.

The Laundry Workers International Union (AFL-CIO) May 22 was suspended by the AFL-CIO executive council for not "complying with (the council's) directives." The council also issued warnings to the Allied Industrial Workers and the Distillery Workers International Union. (Weekly Report, p. 538)

SMALL BUSINESS PARTY?

Lewis M. Evans, president of the National Small Business Men's Assn., May 21 said small business held the balance of political power and warned of the possibility of a new political party forming. In an address concluding the group's 20th annual convention in Washington, Evans said "neither political party stands for much of anything.... It is neither radical nor illogical to suggest that the time is at hand for...a new political party." He said big business, big labor and big Government were not vital to the Nation's survival. (Weekly Report, p. 639)

Rep. Charles O. Porter (D Ore.) May 22 called Evans' speech "ignorant, insulting, and irresponsible." Porter said Evans told the group the country would be "better off...without us; that is, (without the) legislative, judiciary and executive branches."

Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 29

HR 4803 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purposes of exhibition at Chicago and Commerce and Industry Exposition, to be held at Chicago, Ill., to be admitted without payment of tariff. MASON (R Ill.) -- 2/14/57 -- Ways and Means reported March 26, 1957. House passed March 28, 1957. Finance reported April 12, 1957. Senate passed May 1, 1957. President signed May 14, 1957.

Public Law 30

HR 6304 -- Make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the U.S. on duty abroad. COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 3/25/57 -- Ways and Means reported March 27, 1957. House passed March 28, 1957. Finance reported April 12, 1957. Senate passed amended, April 16, 1957. House agreed to Senate amendments May 2, 1957. President signed May 14, 1957.

Public Law 31

S 998 -- Authorize an Indian tribe to petition a U.S. district court to declare a forfeiture of conveyance of certain lands previously conveyed for school purposes. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 2/1/57 -- Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 4, 1957. Senate passed April 12, 1957. Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 6, 1957. House passed May 6, 1957. President signed May 16, 1957.

Public Law 32

S J Res 22 -- Designate third Friday of May of each year as National Defense Transportation Day. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 1/9/57 -- Judiciary reported April 16, 1957. Senate passed May 2, 1957. Judiciary reported May 13, 1957. House passed May 13, 1957. President signed May 16, 1957.

Public Law 33

H J Res 287 -- Permit Secretary of Interior to continue to deliver water to lands in Heart Mountain Division, Shoshone Federal reclamation project, Wyo. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 3/26/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1957. House passed May 6, 1957. Senate passed May 8, 1957. President signed May 16, 1957.

Public Law 34

HR 676 -- Authorize city of Rock Hill, S.C. to acquire certain tribal lands on Catawba Indian Reservation, S.C. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 1/3/57 -- Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 22, 1957. House passed March 4, 1957. Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1957. Senate passed May 8, 1957. President signed May 17, 1957.

Public Law 35

HR 2401 -- Provide for reconveyance of certain land to city of Spearfish, S.D. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/10/57 -- Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 11, 1957. House passed March 19, 1957. Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1957. Senate passed May 8, 1957. President signed May 21, 1957.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Civil Service |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Housing & Schools | Congress |
| Safety & Health | Constitution, Civil Rights |
| Social Security | Crimes, Courts, Prisons |
| Welfare | District of Columbia |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| Administrative Policy | Land and Land Transfers |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office |
| International Relations | Presidential Policy |
| 5. LABOR | General |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Defense Policy | Business & Banking |
| Veterans | Commerce & Communications |
| | Natural Resources |
| | Public Works & Reclamation |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored

by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through May 26, 1957.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,152	7,777
Joint Resolutions	97	345
Concurrent		
Resolutions	32	179
Simple Resolutions	141	268
TOTAL	2,422	8,569

This week's listing includes:

Bills HR 7615 to 7765
S 2119 to S 2152

Resolutions

S J Res 95 to S J Res 97
S Con Res none
S Res 137 to S Res 141
H J Res 335 to H J Res 345
H Con Res 176 to H Con Res 179
H Res 258 to H Res 268

1. Agriculture

S 2142 -- Amend section 8a of Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933), as amended, and as reenacted and amended by Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to provide for extension of restrictions on imported commodities imposed by such section to all imported citrus fruits, and to sliced figs, dried figs, and fig paste. HOLLAND (D Fla.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 5/22/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HR 7678 -- Provide an annual income program for owners of small tracts of land who develop thereon approved commercial forestry, and assist in such development. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 7743 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended, regulating interstate and foreign commerce in livestock, livestock products, dairy products, poultry, poultry products and eggs, to clarify the jurisdiction of Secretary of Agriculture thereunder. HILL (R Colo.) -- 5/23/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 7756 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act re measures for erosion control. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 5/24/57 -- House Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HR 7635 -- Permit one-half of budget surplus for any fiscal year to be applied against the public debt and to provide that one-half of such surplus be applied as tax credits against individual income taxes. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 7665 -- Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1958. MAHON (D Texas) -- 5/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

HR 7629 -- Amend title IV of National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1726), re insurance of savings and loan accounts, and amend section 5 (i) of the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1464), re termination of insurance of accounts. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Banking and Currency.

HR 7676 -- Provide for a program of Federal loans to assist states and local communities in building schools. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Education and Labor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

- HR 7621 -- Authorize Federal assistance to the states and local communities in financing a program of atomic and disaster shelters in Nation's schools. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 7622 -- Authorize Federal assistance to the states and local communities in financing a program of atomic and disaster shelters in Nation's schools. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 7623 -- Similar to HR 7622. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 5/20/57.
- HR 7624 -- Similar to HR 7622. SISK (D Calif.) -- 5/20/57.
- HR 7677 -- Similar to HR 7622. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 5/21/57.
- HR 7695 -- Similar to HR 7622. BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 5/22/57.
- HR 7700 -- Protect public health by amending Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for safety of chemical additives in food. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7741 -- Extend for 3 years the Hospital Survey and Construction Act. KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 5/23/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

- HR 7627 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to include Maryland among states which may obtain social security coverage, under state agreement, for state and local policemen and firemen. HYDE (R Md.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7647 -- Amend Federal Insurance Contributions Act to provide that, in determining whether two-thirds of employees of a nonprofit organization have signed the waiver certificate required for social security coverage, employees covered by a state or local retirement system not be counted. PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7647 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a widow who loses her entitlement to benefits by remarriage may, if otherwise eligible, become entitled immediately upon such remarriage to wife's insurance benefits on the basis of her second husband's wage record. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7669 -- Increase from \$4,200 to \$6,200 the amount of annual earnings which may be taken into account in computing benefits under title II of Social Security Act and which are subject to social-security taxes. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7703 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to eliminate certain inequities and restrictions and permit a more effective distribution of Federal funds. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7714 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to include New York among states which may obtain social security coverage, under state agreement, for state and local policemen and firemen. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Ways and Means.

WELFARE

- S 2127 -- Amend section 3 (d) of Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, re reduction in amounts of insurance of persons over the age of 65. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 5/20/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 2137 -- Provide for registration, reporting, and disclosure of certain welfare, benefit and pension plans. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 5/22/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 2149 -- Authorize Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants from funds obtained under the Trading With the Enemy Act to assist the states and local communities to provide facilities for older persons including surviving parents of veterans of World War II and Korean conflict. JOHNSON (D Texas), Hennings (D Mo.) -- 5/23/57 -- Senate Judiciary.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

- S 2130 -- Amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. GREEN (D R.I.), Wiley (R Wis.) (by request) -- 5/22/57 -- Senate Foreign Relations.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
NO INTRODUCTIONS

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- S J Res 95 -- Grant consent of Congress to an agreement or compact between state of New York and Government of Canada providing for continued existence of the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority. IVES (R N.Y.) -- 5/22/57 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
- H J Res 342 -- Grant consent of Congress to an agreement or compact between state of New York and Government of Canada providing for the continued existence of the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority. RADWAN (R N.Y.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

- H J Res 335 -- Direct the financial reports and other information filed with Secretary of Labor pursuant to subsections (f) and (g) of section 9 of National Labor Relations Act, as amended, be made available to the public. McCONNELL (R Pa.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

- S 2133 -- Authorize the appointment of citizens of Guam to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and the United States Air Force Academy. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 5/22/57 -- Senate Armed Services.
- H Res 258 -- Express sense of House re procurement by Department of Defense from small-business concerns. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 7639 -- Create a Supply and Service Administration as a Department in Department of Defense, to provide that at least 25 percent of the procurement contracts by Administration be let to small business, to protect the Government's interest in certain patent rights. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 7642 -- Change method of computing basic pay for members of uniformed services, provide term retention contracts for Reserve officers. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 7696 -- Authorize certain persons to wear the uniform of a Reserve Officers' Training Corps. BROOKS (D La.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 7697 -- Provide additional facilities necessary for administration and training of units of Reserve components of Armed Forces of the United States. BROOKS (D La.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 7706 -- Entitle members of Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps retired after 30 years' service to retired pay equal to 75 percent of monthly basic pay authorized for highest enlisted, warrant or commissioned grade in which they served satisfactorily during World War I. NORRELL (D Ark.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 7715 -- Amend section 207 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide that the Boards for the Correction of Military or Naval Records shall give consideration to satisfactory evidence re good character and conduct in civilian life after discharge or dismissal in determining whether or not to correct certain discharges and dismissals. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Armed Services.

VETERANS

- S 2140 -- Provide for increase of monthly rates of pension to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of Civil War whose deaths were non-service connected. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 5/22/57 -- Senate Finance.
- HR 7736 -- Incorporate Veterans of World War I of United States of America. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 5/23/57 -- House Judiciary.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

- S 2143 -- Validate the salary overpayments made to certain officers and employees incident to salary adjustment provisions of Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955. CASE (R N.J.) -- 5/22/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7633 -- Make Civil Service Retirement Act amendments of 1956 applicable to certain persons who retired under automatic separation provisions of Civil Service Retirement Act prior to enactment of such amendments. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7673 -- Adjust compensation of officers and employees of United States. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7699 -- Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from civil-service retirement and disability fund. DAWSON (R Utah) -- 5/22/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7710 -- Provide for lump-sum payment of all accumulated and current accrued annual leave of deceased employees. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7713 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to eliminate the reduction in annuity elected for a spouse when such spouse predeceases the person making the election. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

- S J Res 96 -- Establish U.S.S. Enterprise (CV-6) in Nation's Capitol as a national shrine. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/22/57 -- Senate Armed Services.
- H J Res 336 -- Establish Civil War Centennial Commission. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 5/23/57 -- House Judiciary.

- H J Res 337 -- Provide that an aircraft carrier be named the Enterprise. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Armed Services.
- H J Res 341 -- Provide for the observance and commemoration of 200th anniversary of birth of Marquis de Lafayette. COUDERT (R N.Y.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 345 -- Authorize erection on public grounds in city of Washington, D.C., of a memorial to the dead of the 2d Infantry Division, United States Forces, World War II, and the Korean conflict. KEAN (R N.J.) -- 5/24/57 -- House Administration.
- H Con Res 177 -- Favor congressional recognition of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Museum to be located at Oklahoma City, Okla. DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- H Con Res 178 -- Favor congressional recognition of National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Museum to be located at Oklahoma City, Okla. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 5/23/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7761 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the National Flag Day. VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 5/24/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

CONGRESS

- H Con Res 176 -- Authorize printing as a House document of certain material re Central Valley project of California and providing for additional copies. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Administration.
- H Res 266 -- Provide for printing of additional copies of a study entitled "Internal Revenue Administration, Progress Report of the Subcommittee on Internal Revenue Taxation". COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 5/24/57 -- House Administration.
- HR 7679 -- Provide that for the purpose of disapproval by the President each provision of an appropriation bill be considered a separate bill. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 7683 -- Simplify payroll administration in House of Representatives by providing that the salaries of certain employees of the House and the clerk hire allowance of Members, shall consist of aggregate annual amounts rather than basic annual amounts plus additional amounts. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Administration.
- HR 7694 -- Constitute the General Services Administration a Department of General Services. MCCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Government Operations.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- S 2148 -- Amend section 3 of chapter 324 of act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 238) to clarify and protect right of public to information. JOHNSON (D Texas), Hennings (D Mo.) -- 5/23/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 2150 -- Revise Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections. JOHNSON (D Texas), Hennings (D Mo.), Green (D R.I.) -- 5/23/57 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- H J Res 343 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States re disapproval of items in general appropriation bills. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 5/23/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 7625 -- Amend Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955 to provide for transmission and forwarding under such act of ballots, sample ballots, and other election material from governmental sources. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Administration.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- H Res 267 -- Maintain headquarters for Eastern District United States Court. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 5/24/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 7735 -- Amend title 28 of United States Code, to provide for appointment of one additional district judge for the eastern district of Tennessee. FRAZIER (D Tenn.) -- 5/23/57 -- House Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- S 2141 -- Authorize District of Columbia to borrow from United States Treasury not to exceed \$70 million for public school construction and improvements. MORSE (D Ore.), Clark (D Pa.), Case (R N.J.) -- 5/22/57 -- Senate District of Columbia.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

- S 2131 -- Provide that dates for submission of plan for future control of property and transfer of trust property of the Menominee Tribe be delayed. WILEY (R Wis.), Watkins (R Utah) -- 5/22/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2138 -- Amend Canal Zone Code to make certain changes in fiscal obligations of Panama Canal Company. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/22/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2152 -- Provide for acquisition of lands by U.S. required for reservoir created by construction of Randall Dam on Missouri River and for rehabilitation of Indians of Crow Creek Sioux Reservation, South Dakota. CASE (R S.D.) -- 5/23/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7626 -- Provide for sale of certain lands to Rosebud Sioux Tribe in South Dakota. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7631 -- Provide for sale of certain lands to Oglala Sioux Tribe in South Dakota. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 7681 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain land with improvements located thereon to Lummi Indian Tribe for use and benefit of Lummi Tribe. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7734 -- Exempt certain teachers in Canal Zone public schools from prohibitions against holding of dual offices and receipt of double salaries. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/23/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7758 -- Provide for acquisition of lands by U.S. required for reservoir created by construction of Randall Dam on Missouri River and for rehabilitation of Indians of the Crow Creek Sioux Reservation, S.D. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 5/24/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

- HR 7636 -- Provide for conveyance to the state of Florida of a certain tract of land in such state owned by United States. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 7645 -- Provide for release of restrictions and reservations contained in instrument conveying certain land by U.S. to state of Wisconsin. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 7705 -- Amend act of June 20, 1910, re admission of New Mexico into the Union to permit state of New Mexico to achieve greater diversity in the prudent investment of moneys from lands held in trust. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7708 -- Amend section 6 of act approved July 10, 1850 (26 Stat. 222), re admission into Union of state of Wyoming by providing for use of public lands granted to said state for purpose of construction, reconstruction, repair, renovation, furnishing, equipment or other permanent improvement of public buildings at the capital of said state. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7709 -- Permit desert-land entries on disconnected tracts of lands which, in case of any 1 entryman, form a compact unit and do not exceed in aggregate 320 acres. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7711 -- Amend act of June 20, 1910, re admission of New Mexico into Union to permit state of New Mexico to achieve greater diversity in prudent investment of moneys from lands held in trust. DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7737 -- Amend act of March 3, 1901, to give Secretary of Commerce authority to acquire land for field sites for National Bureau of Standards, to undertake the construction and improvement of buildings. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/23/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7738 -- Provide for the relief of the state of New York. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 5/23/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 7742 -- Restore certain public lands of the U.S. within the Angeles National Forest to location and entry under the mining laws of the U.S. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 5/23/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

POST OFFICE

- S 2128 -- Amend certain provisions of law in order to provide for reimbursement of the Post Office Department for expenses incurred in performing certain services for other agencies. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 5/20/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7630 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to establish four longevity steps for postal field service employees, to accelerate the granting of longevity step increases. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7704 -- Provide for promotion by merit of employees in postal field service and establish uniform procedures for examination and appointment of candidates for promotion to supervisory positions in the postal field service. MAY (R Conn.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7763 -- Limit the transmission of advertising circulars and pieces of advertising third-class (bulk) mail. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 5/24/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY
NO INTRODUCTIONS

GENERAL

- S 2121 -- Authorize the restoration of times taken from patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of the patent owner in Armed Forces or by production controls. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) (by request) -- 5/20/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- H Res 262 -- Establish a select committee of the House to choose five outstanding persons (none of whom shall be living) who have served in House of Representatives. LANE (D Mass.) -- 5/23/57 -- House Rules.
- HR 7707 -- Provide that standard time be the measure of time for all purposes and to authorize Congress to establish daylight saving time for any year by concurrent resolution. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

- H Res 268 -- Favor the award to small-business concerns of a fair share of purchases and prime contracts made by military services. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 5/24/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 7638 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953. TALLE (R Iowa) -- 5/20/57 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 7671 -- Amend section 116 (4) of chapter 10 of Federal Bankruptcy Act, to make certain equipment trust provisions applicable to aircraft and aircraft equipment of air carriers. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 7698 -- Amend Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of corporate mergers and acquisitions. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 7764 -- Amend the antitrust laws by vesting in Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction to prevent monopolistic acts or practices and other unlawful restraints in commerce by certain persons engaged in commerce in meat and meat products. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 5/24/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- S 2129 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide for preservation of competitive through routes for rail carriers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/20/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H J Res 344 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain coal-burning vessels to certain citizens of Federal Republic of Germany. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 5/23/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7672 -- Amend paragraph (4) of section 13 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7712 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built dry-cargo vessels to TMT Trailer Ferry, Inc. DORN (R N.Y.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7702 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built dry-cargo vessels to TMT Trailer Ferry, Inc. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7757 -- Amend section 382 of Communications Act of 1934 to provide an exemption from requirements of part III of title III of act in case of certain vessels. HALE (R Maine) -- 5/24/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- HR 7641 -- Amend section 27 of Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, in order to promote the development of coal on the public domain. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

- S J Res 97 -- Establish certain national policies for Federal water and power projects in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. BARRETT (R Wyo.) (by request) -- 5/23/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2120 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to construct, rehabilitate, operate, and maintain the lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, Texas, Mercedes division. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 5/20/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2144 -- Provide for construction by the Secretary of the Interior of the Bully Creek Dam and other facilities, Vale Federal reclamation project, Oregon. MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 5/22/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2145 -- Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 in order to authorize Tennessee Valley Authority to undertake certain financing activities to require it to charge just and reasonable rates and to require certain payments to the U.S. MARTIN (R Pa.) -- 5/22/57 -- Senate Public Works.
- HR 7640 -- Amend act of August 31, 1956, to extend time within which report required by that act be made by the President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Public Works.

- HR 7667 -- Amend Public Buildings Act of 1949, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to name, rename, or otherwise designate any building under the custody and control of the General Services Administration. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 5/21/57 -- House Public Works.

- HR 7680 -- Provide for construction by Secretary of the Interior of Bully Creek Dam and other facilities, Vale Federal reclamation project, Oregon. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 7765 -- Provide for assisting states in the improvement and extension of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 5/24/57 -- House Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

- H Res 261 -- Authorize the Committee on Ways and Means to conduct an investigation and study of the administration, operation, and enforcement of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for purpose of devising a different system of raising revenues for operation of Federal Government. DORN (D S.C.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Rules.
- HR 7628 -- Amend part III of sub-chapter O of chapter I of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. MASON (R Ill.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7634 -- Increase the normal tax and surtax exemption, and the exemption for dependents, from \$600 to \$700 without inflation, and reduce the percentage depletion for natural resources. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7637 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that recorded mechanic's liens shall have priority over unrecorded liens for Federal taxes. SMITH (R Wis.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7643 -- Permit Cheddar cheese imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at international Cheddar cheese scoring contest, to be held at Fond du Lac, Wis., be admitted without payment of tariff, or subject to quota limitations. VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7644 -- Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 re escape clause procedure. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7646 -- Repeal cabaret tax. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 5/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7666 -- Amend P.L. 587 by permitting withholding by the Federal Government from wages of employees of certain taxes imposed by municipalities. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 5/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7668 -- Repeal excise tax on use of safe-deposit boxes. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7670 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that clubs not be denied exemption from corporate income taxes if they would be exempt from such taxes as benevolent life-insurance associations but for their activities as clubs. EBERHARTER (D Pa.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7674 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 by placing beta-ray spectrometers on free list. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7675 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals, to promote thrift, and to stimulate expansion of employment through investment. LATHAM (R N.Y.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7682 -- Amend Federal Power Act, as amended, re allowances in cost of service and accelerated amortization and liberalized depreciation for income-tax purposes. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 5/21/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7700 -- Exempt from tax assessments paid by club members for capital improvements. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7739 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce from 10 percent to 5 percent the manufacturers excise tax on certain truck bodies. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 5/23/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7740 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce from 10 percent to 5 percent the manufacturers excise tax on certain truck bodies. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 5/23/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7759 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re time prescribed for depositing tax payments in Government depositories. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/24/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 7762 -- Amend section 223 of Revenue Act of 1950, so that it will apply to taxable years ending in 1954 to which the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 applies. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 5/24/57 -- House Ways and Means.

Floor Action

STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY FUNDS

Congress May 29 completed action on the State, Justice, and Judiciary Appropriation bill for fiscal 1958 (HR 6871) when the Senate agreed by a 75-2 roll-call vote to a conference report (H Rept 492) recommending \$562,891,293 for the two Departments, the Federal judiciary, the United States Information Agency and for U.S. participation in trade fairs and cultural exchanges. (For voting, see chart p. 680) The Senate action immediately followed House approval, by voice vote, of the conference version of the bill.

The final version of HR 6871 provided less funds than either the House or Senate versions of the bill -- \$908,500 less than the House-approved bill and \$194,000 less than the Senate bill.

BACKGROUND -- The final version was \$102,758,509 less than requested by the President for fiscal 1958. The bill was passed by the Senate May 15 carrying \$563,085,293 (Weekly Report, p. 591) and by the House April 17 carrying \$563,799,793. (Weekly Report, p. 477)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 6871 as sent to the President:

STATE DEPARTMENT

Salaries and expenses	\$ 98,088,500
Foreign Service representation allowance	600,000
Acquisition of buildings abroad	18,500,000
Diplomatic and Consular Service emergencies	1,000,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund	1,667,000
State Department building extension and remodeling	2,500,000
Contributions to international organizations	35,899,243
Missions to international organizations	1,357,500
International contingencies	1,500,000
U.S.-Mexican International Boundary and Water Commission	2,338,000
American sections, international commissions	330,000
Passamaquoddy tidal power survey	1,344,000
International Fisheries Commission	1,600,000
International educational exchange activities	20,800,000
Rama Road, Nicaragua	1,500,000
Subtotal	\$189,024,243

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Legal activities and general administration	\$ 39,905,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	101,450,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	49,600,000
Federal prison system	35,750,000
Subtotal	\$226,705,000

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court	\$ 1,614,535
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	307,000
Customs Court	677,010
Court of Claims	819,855
Courts of appeals, district courts and other judicial services	35,143,650
Subtotal	\$ 38,562,050
U.S. Information Agency	\$ 96,200,000
President's Special International Program (trade fairs and cultural exchanges)	12,400,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$562,891,293

The final version of the bill also:

Prohibited USIA from duplicating or competing in general news, film or picture service activities with private U.S. agencies.

Made \$6.5 million of the \$12.4 million for international trade fairs and cultural exchanges available for U.S. participation in the Universal and International Exhibition at Brussels, Belgium, in 1958.

DEBATE -- May 29 -- The conference report was approved by the House with a minimum of discussion but the Senate debated the USIA practice of paying independent newspaper and film agencies for their services when they could be performed by USIA itself.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Was "shocked" that 475 newspapermen were paid by USIA for "propaganda" articles at various times and that about \$70,000 was spent for this purpose in the past year. He feared the U.S. might "wind up having a Government-kept or at least a Government-directed press to the extent of 500 or 600 writers, anyway."

J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- The practice, which "ought to be stopped," might "have some bearing on the uniformly favorable press the USIA has received."

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- "The morality of individual members of the press is as good as that of individual members in politics."

EXECUTIVE OFFICES FUNDS

Congressional action was completed May 27 on a bill (HR 5788) to provide \$16,010,370 in fiscal 1958 funds for the Office of the President and other executive offices of the Government. The Senate May 27 agreed to recede from two of its amendments, neither of which changed the total of funds in the bill. The Senate action came after the House May 24 agreed by voice vote to the remaining six Senate amendments.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate May 22 passed HR 5788. (Weekly Report, p. 646) The House March 13 approved the bill. (Weekly Report, p. 333) The final amount was \$4,911,500 under budget estimates for fiscal 1958.

PROVISIONS -- HR 5788, as sent to the President, appropriated:

Floor Action - 2

Executive Office of the President	
President's compensation	\$ 150,000
White House Office	2,051,970
Special projects	1,375,000
Executive mansion and grounds	400,400
Bureau of the Budget	4,205,000
Council of Economic Advisers	375,000
National Security Council	700,000
Office of Defense Mobilization	2,214,000
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	50,000
Subtotal	\$11,521,370
Funds Appropriated to the President's	
Emergency Fund	\$ 1,000,000
American Battle Monuments Commission	2,500,000
Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission	44,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	570,000
Subversive Activities Control Board	375,000
TOTAL	\$16,010,370

HR 5788 also provided that \$265,000 from the War Claims Fund be added to the funds appropriated for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

IMMIGRATION CHANGES

The House May 21 passed by voice votes and returned to the Senate two immigration bills (S 247, S 461) after converting them from private to public bills and amending them to extend entry privileges to certain groups of aliens instead of just the individuals specified by the Senate. The bills were passed without discussion on a call of the Private Calendar.

As passed by the House, S 247 granted permanent status to some 15,000 aliens facing deportation for falsifying their birth places through fear of repatriation to Communist-controlled countries. IN S 461, permanent residence on a non-quota basis was granted more than 500 families of foreign skilled specialists currently in the U.S.

BACKGROUND -- Both bills were passed by the Senate March 8. Permanent status was granted by S 247 to a Russian-born couple who falsified their birthplace in entering the country, and by S 461 to a Chinese nuclear physicist and his family. The House Judiciary Committee, in reporting S 461 (H Rept 409) May 9 on the recommendation of its Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee, pointed up the "inconsistency" in the urgent need for such specialists as scientists and doctors and the lack of visas. In reporting S 247 (H Rept 446) May 14, the Committee said it was "unfair and improper" to extend legislative relief "solely to a few selected individuals" who were able to seek Congressional redress. President Eisenhower, in his Immigration Message Jan. 31, asked for legislation similar to the amended version of S 247. (Weekly Report, p. 147)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 24 -- Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), ranking Republican on the Senate Judiciary Committee's Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee, said of the House action: "They're just trying to pick out those things that they know will be popular and leave the rest of the Administration's program without action. It's piecemeal legislation and I don't see why we should accept it."

DEFENSE APPROPRIATION

The House May 29 passed by a roll-call vote of 394-1 and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7665) to provide fiscal 1958 appropriations of \$33,562,725,000 for the Department of Defense. The House rejected, by a roll-call vote of 151-242, a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to increase the total by \$313 million. (For voting, see chart p. 678) As passed, the bill provided \$2,565,275,000 less than budget requests.

The House rejected a number of Republican-backed amendments to restore funds to the bill. Party leaders, at a May 27 meeting of the House Republican Policy Committee, agreed to fight for a \$313 million restoration of funds when the bill came to a vote. President Eisenhower had requested restoration of \$1.2 billion of the \$2.6 billion cut by the House Appropriations Committee. Despite the Republican moves, the only increase approved on the House floor was \$21.5 million for the Air Force share in the initial costs of establishing a civil air navigation and control system in the United States.

Language continuing the operations of Government hospitals in Hot Springs, Ark., and Waltham, Mass., was deleted when a point of order against legislation on an appropriation bill was sustained.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee May 21 reported HR 7665 (H Rept 471), recommending \$33,541,225,000 for fiscal 1958 defense funds. (Weekly Report, p. 620)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7665 would provide:

Office of Secretary of Defense	\$ 16,350,000
Interservice Activities	682,375,000
Army	7,239,425,000
Navy	9,801,355,000
Air Force	15,823,220,000
TOTAL	\$33,562,725,000

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.) -- Authorize the carry-over of \$10 million of fiscal 1957 Army funds to fiscal 1958 for use in the six-month Army training program; May 28. Voice vote.

Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) -- Add \$21.5 million to Air Force funds to provide for Air Force share of initial cost of establishing a civil air navigation and control system in the U.S.; May 29. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.) -- Increase Army funds for operation and maintenance by \$80 million, from \$3,-145,200,000 to \$3,225,200,000; May 28. Teller, 113-145.

Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.), substitute for the Ford amendment above -- Increase funds by \$150 million; May 28. Standing, 32-151.

Ford -- Increase by \$8 million, from \$392 million to \$400 million, the funds for Army research and development; May 29. Standing, 133-137.

Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.) -- Increase by \$50 million, from \$1,812,000,000 to \$1,862,000,000, the funds for aircraft and related procurement by the Navy; May 29. Standing, 73-115.

John F. Baldwin Jr. (R Calif.) -- Increase by \$60 million, from \$1,534,000,000 to \$1,594,000,000, Navy funds for shipbuilding and conversion; May 29. Voice.

Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) -- Increase by \$175 million, from \$5,846,000,000 to \$6,021,000,000, Air Force funds for aircraft and related procurement; May 29. Standing, 71-119.

HOUSING BILL

The Senate May 29 passed by a roll-call vote of 69-1 a bill (HR 6659) to provide a housing program for fiscal 1958 and following years. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the bill and requested a Conference with the House. (For voting, see charts, p. 680, 681)

The Senate adopted several amendments that substantially changed the version of the bill approved by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 598) The Senate considered en bloc and accepted by a roll-call vote of 67-11, amendments by John W. Bricker (R Ohio) that reduced total authorizations in the bill by \$1,259,900,000. Also accepted, by a roll-call vote of 38-32, was an amendment by Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) to retain the Federal contribution to slum clearance and urban renewal projects at two-thirds, rather than three-fourths, of the total project.

The Senate rejected three amendments by roll-call votes. One, by Albert Gore (D Tenn.), would have increased the capitalization of the regular secondary market operations of the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to \$350 million. It was rejected by a vote of 17-61. An amendment by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) to authorize 200,000 additional low-cost housing units in each of fiscal years 1958 and 1959 was rejected 20-54. An amendment by Prescott Bush (R Conn.) to increase rates of interest on college housing loans was rejected by a vote of 16-54.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee May 20 reported HR 6659 (S Rept 368) with amendments substantially different from the recommendations of its Housing Subcommittee. (Weekly Report, p. 598) The Senate version of the bill also differed greatly from the version passed by the House May 9. (Weekly Report, p. 552)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 6659 would:

Establish minimum down payments for Federally-insured housing loans at 3 percent of the first \$10,000; 10 percent of the next \$6,000; and 30 percent of those above \$16,000.

Retain current public housing program under which 35,000 units were authorized for the next year.

Increase the total borrowing authority of FNMA by \$350 million.

Provide \$150 million for an FNMA program for purchase of cooperative housing mortgages.

Provide that the urban renewal program would be increased in fiscal 1958 and 1959 by \$250 million.

Retain Federal grant formula for urban renewal by which the Government pays two-thirds of the project costs.

Provide \$175 million for college housing loans.

Provide \$200 million for military housing mortgages.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), as modified by John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- Establish minimum down payments for Federal Housing Administration-insured loans at 3 percent of the first \$10,000 on an FHA-insured house; 10 percent of the next \$6,000; and 30 percent of those above \$16,000; May 28. Voice vote.

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- Amendments considered en bloc:

Reduce by \$175,000 to \$75,000 the amount of purchases and commitments that can be made under the urban renewal program;

Reduce to \$1.7 billion the amount of FNMA obligations that may be purchased by the U.S. Treasury;

Reduce by \$150 million the revolving fund for purchase by FNMA of FHA-insured cooperative housing mortgages;

Reduce the limitation on outstanding commitments per state to \$20 million;

Provide that \$100 million of the revolving fund would be reserved for consumer-sponsored cooperatives;

Provide that not more than \$10 million in any one state would be outstanding at one time for non-consumer-sponsored cooperatives;

Provide that the urban renewal program would be increased by \$250 million on July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958;

Delete authorization for \$500,000 for three-year HHFA graduate training program in urban planning;

Delete program for housing for disaster victims;

Reduce the revolving fund for college housing loans by \$25 million;

Reduce by \$100,000 the authorization for farm-housing research program; May 28. Roll call, 67-11.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Provide that the Federal Housing Commissioner and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs would establish regulations for discount control; May 28. Standing.

J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) -- Authorize the Federal Housing Commissioner to decide when Government-insured mortgage property is in a "high-cost area" so that mortgages above \$15,000 may be purchased; May 28. Voice.

Humphrey -- Authorize Federal Housing Commissioner to establish a maximum sales price for property covered by a Government-insured mortgage, to issue a certificate of such a price, and to require as a condition for eligibility for insurance that the price would not exceed the established maximum; May 29. Voice.

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Retain Federal contribution to slum clearance and urban renewal at two-thirds, rather than the Committee-recommended three-fourths, of the total project; May 29. Roll call, 38-32.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Extend urban planning grants to areas threatened with rapid urbanization as a result of the establishment of a Federal installation; May 29. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- Increase from the Committee-recommended \$100 million to \$350 million the capitalization of the regular secondary market operations of the FNMA, and prohibit discounts on Government-insured mortgages. May 28. Roll call, 17-61.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Authorize FHA to contract for loans for not more than 200,000 additional low-cost housing units during each of fiscal years 1958 and 1959; May 29. Roll-call, 20-54.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Provide for increased rates of interest on college housing loans; May 29. Roll-call, 16-54.

DEBATE -- May 27 -- John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- "The great mass market for housing is made up of people with incomes of \$6,000 a year or less. If we could put emphasis on...houses costing \$15,000 or less -- we probably would do more good than by any other single act."

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- "We are not going to be able to do much about (the rise in) interest rates so long as there is inflation,...(and) full employment in America."

CQ House Votes 37 through 39.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 83, 91, 92.)

Recommittal Attempts on Judges' Bill, Defense Appropriation Fail; Canfield Casts Sole Vote Against Defense Funds Bill

37. HR 985. Relieve chief judges of Federal circuit and district courts of their administrative duties when they become 75 years old. O'Hara (D Ill.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 47-293 (D 44-136; R 3-157), May 23, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 646)

38. HR 7665. Fiscal 1958 appropriations for the Department of Defense. Canfield (R N.J.) recommit motion to the bill with instructions to increase the total by \$313 million. Rejected 151-242 (D 11-203; R 140-39), May 29, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 676)

39. HR 7665. Passage of bill. Passed 394-1 (D 215-0; R 179-1), May 29, 1957. The President took no position on passage of the bill. (See story, p. 676)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	37	38	39		Vote No.	37	38	39		Vote No.	37	38	39	
Yea	47	151	394		Yea	44	11	215		Yea	3	140	179	
Nay	293	242	1		Nay	136	203	0		Nay	157	39	1	

37 38 39					37 38 39					37 38 39					37 38 39				
ALABAMA					Los Angeles County					IDAHO					IOWA				
3 Andrews (D)	Y	N	Y		23 Doyle (D)	N	N	Y		1 Post (D)	Y	N	Y		6 Coad (D)	?	X	?	
1 Boykin (D)	N	N	Y		19 Holifield (D)	?	N	Y		3 Forrester (D)	N	X	?		5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	Y	
7 Elliott (D)	N	N	Y		17 King (D)	N	N	Y		9 Landrum (D)	N	N	Y		3 Gross (R)	N	N	Y	
2 Grant (D)	N	?	?		26 Roosevelt (D)	N	N	Y		7 Lanham (D)	Y	N	Y		8 Hoeven (R)	?	?	?	
9 Huddleston (D)	N	?	?		21 Hiestand (R)	N	N	Y		2 Pilcher (D)	?	N	Y		7 Jensen (R)	N	N	Y	
8 Jones (D)	N	N	Y		25 Hillings (R)	?	?	?		1 Preston (D)	?	N	Y		4 LeCompte (R)	N	Y	Y	
5 Rains (D)	N	X	?		22 Holt (R)	N	Y	Y		6 Vinson (D)	N	N	Y		1 Schwengel (R)	?	?	?	
4 Roberts (D)	N	N	Y		18 Hosmer (R)	N	Y	Y		ILLINOIS					2 Talle (R)	N	Y	Y	
6 Selden (D)	N	N	Y		16 Jackson (R)	?	Y	Y		25 Gray (D)	Y	N	Y		KANSAS				
ARIZONA					24 Lipscomb (R)	N	Y	Y		14 Keeney (R)	Y	N	Y		5 Breeding (D)	?	N	Y	
2 Udall (D)	N	N	Y		15 McDonough (R)	N	N	Y		15 Mason (R)	?	X	?		1 Avery (R)	N	Y	Y	
1 Rhodes (R)	N	N	Y		20 Smith (R)	?	?	?		18 Michel (R)	N	N	Y		3 George (R)	?	Y	Y	
ARKANSAS					COLORADO					20 Simpson (R)	N	N	Y		2 Scrivner (R)	N	N	Y	
1 Gathings (D)	N	N	Y		4 Aspinall (D)	N	X	?		23 Vursell (R)	N	Y	Y		6 Smith (R)	N	N	Y	
4 Harris (D)	Y	N	Y		1 Rogers (D)	N	Y	?		Chicago-Cook County					KENTUCKY				
5 Hays (D)	N	X	?		3 Chenoweth (R)	N	Y	Y		7 Bowler (D)	?	X	?		4 Chelf (D)	?	N	Y	
2 Mills (D)	N	N	Y		2 Hill (R)	N	Y	Y		12 Boyle (D)	N	N	Y		1 Gregory (D)	N	N	Y	
6 Norrell (D)	N	N	Y		CONNECTICUT					8 Gordon (D)	?	N	Y		2 Natcher (D)	N	N	Y	
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	Y		3 Cretella (R)	N	Y	Y		5 Kluczynski (D)	?	N	Y		7 Perkins (D)	N	Y	Y	
CALIFORNIA					1 May (R)	N	Y	Y		2 O'Hara (D)	Y	N	Y		5 Spence (D)	N	N	Y	
2 Engle (D)	N	N	Y		4 Morano (R)	?	Y	Y		9 Yates (D)	Y	N	Y		6 Watts (D)	N	N	Y	
14 Hagen (D)	N	N	Y		5 Patterson (R)	?	Y	Y		3 Byrne (R)	N	N	Y		3 Robison (R)	N	N	Y	
11 McFall (D)	N	N	Y		AL Sadlak (R)	N	Y	Y		13 Church (R)	N	N	Y		8 Siler (R)	?	?	?	
8 Miller (D)	Y	N	Y		2 Seely-Brown (R)	N	Y	Y		10 Collier (R)	N	N	Y		LOUISIANA				
3 Moss (D)	N	N	Y		DELAWARE					4 McVey (R)	N	N	Y		2 Boggs (D)	N	N	Y	
29 Saund (D)	N	N	Y		AL Hoskell (R)	N	Y	Y		11 Sheehan (R)	N	N	Y		4 Brooks (D)	N	N	Y	
5 Shelley (D)	N	N	Y		FLORIDA					8 Denton (D)	Y	N	Y		1 Hebert (D)	X	X	?	
27 Sheppard (D)	N	N	Y		2 Bennett (D)	N	N	Y		1 Madden (D)	N	N	Y		8 Long (D)	N	N	Y	
12 Sisk (D)	N	N	Y		4 Fascell (D)	N	N	Y											
7 Allen (R)	?	Y	Y		7 Haley (D)	N	N	Y											
6 Baldwin (R)	N	Y	Y		5 Harlow (D)	Y	N	Y											
10 Gubser (R)	?	Y	Y		8 Matthews (D)	N	N	Y											
4 Mailliard (R)	N	Y	Y		6 Rogers (D)	N	N	Y											
1 Scudder (R)	N	Y	Y		3 Sikes (D)	N	N	Y											
13 Teague (R)	N	Y	Y		1 Cramer (R)	X	Y	Y											
28 Utt (R)	N	Y	Y		GEORGIA														
30 Wilson (R)	N	Y	Y		8 Blitch (D)	Y	N	Y											
9 Younger (R)	N	Y	Y		10 Brown (D)	N	N	Y											
					5 Davis (D)	N	N	Y											

CQ House Votes 37 through 39.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll - Call Vote Nos. 83, 91, 92.)

37 38 39					37 38 39					37 38 39					37 38 39				
6 Morrison (D) N N Y					NEBRASKA					5 Scott (D) Y N Y					6 McMillan (D) Y X ?				
5 Passman (D) ? N Y					2 Cunningham (R) N N Y					12 Shuford (D) ? N Y					2 Riley (D) Y N Y				
7 Thompson (D) N N Y					3 Harrison (R) N N Y					11 Whitener (D) Y N Y					1 Rivers (D) Y N Y				
3 Willis (D) N N Y					4 Miller (R) N N Y					10 Jonas (R) N Y Y					SOUTH DAKOTA				
MAINE					1 Weaver (R) N Y Y					NORTH DAKOTA					1 McGovern (D) N N Y				
2 Coffin (D) ? N Y					NEVADA					AL Burdick (R) ? N Y					2 Berry (R) N Y Y				
1 Hale (R) N ✓ Y					AL Boring (D) ? N Y					AL Krueger (R) ? N Y					TENNESSEE				
3 McIntire (R) ? Y Y					NEW HAMPSHIRE					OHIO					6 Bass (D) N N Y				
MARYLAND					2 Bass (R) N Y Y					9 Ashley (D) ? N Y					8 Cooper (D) N N Y				
4 Fallon (D) Y N Y					1 Merrow (R) N Y Y					20 Feighan (D) N N Y					9 Davis (D) ? N Y				
7 Friedel (D) N N Y					NEW JERSEY					18 Hays (D) Y N Y					4 Evins (D) N N Y				
3 Garmatz (D) ? N Y					11 Addonizio (D) N Y Y					19 Kirwan (D) N N Y					3 Frazier (D) N N Y				
5 Lankford (D) N N Y					10 Rodino (D) N Y Y					6 Polk (D) ? N Y					5 Loser (D) Y N Y				
2 Devereux (R) N Y Y					13 Sieminski (D) N ? Y					21 Vanik (D) ? N Y					7 Murray (D) ? ? ?				
6 Hyde (R) N Y Y					4 Thompson (D) ? N Y					14 Ayres (R) ? Y Y					2 Baker (R) ? Y Y				
1 Miller (R) ? ✓ ?					3 Auchincloss (R) N Y Y					13 Baumhart (R) N ✓ ?					1 Reece (R) N Y Y				
MASSACHUSETTS					8 Canfield (R) N Y N					8 Betts (R) N Y Y					TEXAS				
2 Boland (D) N N Y					14 Dellay (R) N Y Y					22 Bolton (R) N Y Y					3 Beckworth (D) N N Y				
4 Donahue (D) ? N Y					6 Dwyer (R) N Y Y					16 Bow (R) N Y Y					2 Brooks (D) N N Y				
7 Lane (D) N N Y					5 Frelinghuysen (R) N Y Y					7 Brown (R) N Y Y					17 Burleson (D) N N Y				
8 Macdonald (D) N N Y					2 Vacancy					5 Clavenger (R) N Y Y					AL Dies (D) Y N Y				
12 McCormack (D) N N Y					12 Kean (R) N Y Y					11 Dennison (R) N Y Y					7 Dowdy (D) Y N Y				
11 O'Neill (D) N N Y					9 Osmers (R) N Y Y					15 Henderson (R) N N Y					21 Fisher (D) N N Y				
3 Philbin (D) ? N Y					7 Widnall (R) ? Y Y					2 Hess (R) N Y Y					13 Ikard (D) N N Y				
6 Bates (R) N Y Y					1 Wolverton (R) ? ✓ ?					10 Jenkins (R) ? ✓ ?					20 Kilday (D) N N Y				
10 Curtis (R) N Y Y					NEW MEXICO					4 McCulloch (R) N Y Y					15 Kilgore (D) N N Y				
1 Heslton (R) N Y Y					AL Dempsey (D) N N Y					17 McGregor (R) N ✓ ?					19 Mahon (D) N N Y				
14 Martin (R) N Y Y					AL Montoya (D) N N Y					23 Minshall (R) N Y Y					1 Patman (D) N N Y				
9 Nicholson (R) N N Y					NEW YORK					3 Schenck (R) N Y Y					4 Rayburn (D) N N Y				
5 Rogers (R) ? Y Y					30 O'Brien (D) N Y Y					1 Scherer (R) ? N Y					11 Poage (D) N N Y				
13 Wigglesworth (R) N Y Y					3 Becker (R) N Y Y					12 Vorys (R) N Y Y					4 Rayburn (D) - - -				
MICHIGAN					37 Cole (R) ? ✓ ?					OKLAHOMA					18 Rogers (D) N N Y				
12 Bennett (R) N Y Y					2 Derounian (R) N Y Y					3 Albert (D) ? N Y					16 Rutherford (D) N N Y				
8 Bentley (R) N Y Y					26 Dooley (R) N Y Y					2 Edmondson (D) ? N Y					6 Teague (D) N N Y				
18 Broomfield (R) N Y Y					27 Gwinn (R) N ✓ ?					5 Jarman (D) N N Y					8 Thomas (D) N N Y				
10 Cederberg (R) N Y Y					32 Kearney (R) ? ✓ ?					6 Morris (D) N N Y					9 Thompson (D) N N Y				
6 Chamberlain (R) N Y Y					38 Keating (R) N Y Y					4 Steed (D) ? N Y					10 Thornberry (D) N N Y				
5 Ford (R) N Y Y					33 Kilburn (R) N ✓ ?					1 Belcher (R) N Y Y					12 Wright (D) N N Y				
9 Griffin (R) N Y Y					40 Miller (R) N Y Y					OREGON					14 Young (D) N N Y				
4 Hoffman (R) N N Y					39 Osterlag (R) N Y Y					3 Green (D) N N Y					5 Alger (R) N N Y				
3 Johansen (R) N N Y					42 Pillion (R) N Y Y					4 Porter (D) N N Y					UTAH				
11 Knox (R) N Y Y					41 Radwan (R) N Y Y					2 Ullman (D) Y N Y					2 Dawson (R) ? Y Y				
7 McIntosh (R) N Y Y					43 Reed (R) N N Y					1 Norblad (R) N N Y					1 Dixon (R) ? Y Y				
2 Meador (R) N N Y					35 Riehlman (R) N Y Y					PENNSYLVANIA					VERMONT				
Detroit-Wayne County					28 St. George (R) N Y Y					25 Clark (D) N N Y					AL Prouty (R) X Y Y				
13 Diggs (D) ? ? ?					36 Taber (R) N Y Y					28 Eberharter (D) ? N Y					VIRGINIA				
15 Dingell (D) N N Y					31 Taylor (R) ? Y Y					11 Flood (D) N N Y					4 Abbott (D) Y N Y				
17 Griffiths (D) N N Y					1 Wainwright (R) N Y Y					30 Holland (D) ? N Y					3 Gary (D) N N Y				
16 Lesinski (D) N N Y					29 Wharton (R) N Y Y					21 Kelley (D) ? Y Y					2 Hardy (D) N N Y				
1 Machrowicz (D) N N Y					34 Williams (R) N Y Y					26 Morgan (D) N Y Y					7 Harrison (D) Y N Y				
14 Rabaut (D) N N Y					New York City					14 Rhodes (D) N N Y					9 Jennings (D) N N Y				
MINNESOTA					8 Anuso (D) ? N Y					15 Walter (D) N N Y					1 Robeson (D) Y N Y				
8 Blotnik (D) N N Y					24 Buckley (D) ? X ?					17 Bush (R) N Y Y					8 Smith (D) N X ?				
9 Knutson (D) N N Y					11 Celler (D) N N Y					10 Carrigg (R) N Y Y					5 Tuck (D) Y N Y				
6 Marshall (D) N N Y					7 Delaney (D) N N Y					29 Corbett (R) N Y Y					10 Broynhill (R) N Y Y				
4 McCarthy (D) N N Y					23 Dollinger (D) ? N Y					8 Curtin (R) N Y Y					6 Poff (R) Y Y Y				
3 Wier (D) Y N Y					19 Farbstein (D) N N Y					9 Dague (R) N Y Y					WASHINGTON				
7 Andersen (R) N Y Y					22 Healey (D) ? N Y					12 Fenton (R) N Y Y					AL Magnuson (D) Y N Y				
1 Andresen (R) ? ✓ ?					6 Holzman (D) ? X ?					27 Fulton (R) N Y Y					4 Holmes (R) N Y Y				
5 Judd (R) N Y Y					10 Kelly (D) ? N Y					23 Gavin (R) N Y Y					5 Horan (R) N Y Y				
2 O'Hara (R) N Y Y					9 Kaogh (D) N N Y					7 James (R) ? ✓ ?					3 Mack (R) N Y Y				
MISSISSIPPI					13 Multer (D) ? N Y					24 Kearns (R) ? Y Y					1 Pelly (R) N Y Y				
1 Abernethy (D) N N Y					16 Powell (D) N X ?					13 McConnell (R) N Y Y					6 Tollefsen (R) ? Y Y				
6 Colmer (D) Y N Y					14 Rooney (D) N N Y					16 Mumma (R) N Y Y					2 Westland (R) N Y Y				
3 Smith (D) N N Y					18 Santangelo (D) N N Y					22 Saylor (R) ? Y Y					WEST VIRGINIA				
2 Whitten (D) N N Y					20 Teller (D) N N Y					18 Simpson (R) N Y Y					3 Bailey (D) ? N Y				
4 Williams (D) Y N Y					21 Zelenko (D) ? N Y					19 Stauffer (R) N Y Y					6 Byrd (D) ? N Y				
5 Winstead (D) Y N Y					5 Bosch (R) N Y Y					20 Van Zandt (R) N Y Y					5 Kee (D) N N Y				
MISSOURI					17 Coudert (R) ? Y Y					Philadelphia					2 Staggers (D) N N Y				
5 Bolling (D) Y N Y					12 Dorn (R) N Y Y					1 Barrett (D) ? N Y					1 Moore (R) N Y Y				
7 Brown (D) N Y Y					25 Fino (R) N ✓ ?					3 Byrne (D) N N Y					4 Neal (R) N N Y				
9 Cannon (D) N N Y					4 Latham (R) ? Y Y					4 Chudoff (D) N N Y					9 Johnson (D) N N Y				
8 Carnahan (D) ? Y Y					15 Ray (R) N N Y					2 Granahan (D) N N Y					5 Reuss (D) N N Y				
4 Christopher (D) Y N Y					NORTH CAROLINA					5 Green (D) ? N Y					4 Zablocki (D) N N Y				
6 Hull (D) ? N Y					9 Alexander (D) Y N Y					6 Scott (R) N Y Y					8 Byrnes (R) N Y Y				
10 Jones (D) N N Y					3 Barden (D) ? N Y					RHODE ISLAND					7 Laird (R) N Y Y				
1 Karsten (D) Y Y Y					1 Banner (D) Y N Y					2 Fogarty (D) Y Y Y					10 O'Konski (R) N N Y				
11 Moulder (D) N N Y					4 Cooley (D) ? N Y					1 Forand (D) N N Y					1 Smith (R) N N Y				
3 Sullivan (D) ? N Y					6 Durham (D) ? N Y					SOUTH CAROLINA					2 Tewes (R) N Y Y				
2 Curtis (R) N N Y					2 Fountain (D) Y N Y					4 Ashmore (D) Y N Y					6 Van Pelt (R) N X ?				
MONTANA					8 Kitchin (D) ? N Y					3 Dorn (D) N N Y					3 Withrow (R) N N Y				
2 Anderson (D) Y N Y					7 Lannon (D) ? X ?					5 Hemphill (D) ✓ X ?					WYOMING				
1 Metcalf (D) Y N Y															AL Thomson (R) N Y Y				

† T. Miller Hand died Dec. 26 following reelection Nov. 6

CQ Senate Votes 29 through 31.

(No Congressional Record Roll - Call Vote Numbers.)

Series of Bricker Amendments to Housing Act Adopted, Gore Amendment Fails; State-Justice Funds Report Approved

29. HR 6659. Omnibus Housing Bill of 1957. Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to increase to \$350 million the capitalization of the regular secondary market operations of FNMA and to prohibit discounts on Government-insured mortgages. Rejected 17-61 (D 17-20; R 0-41), May 28, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 677)

30. HR 6659. Bricker (R Ohio) amendments, considered en bloc, to reduce aggregate authorizations in bill by \$1,255,900,000 and to limit urban renewal provisions in bill to two years. Accepted 67-11 (D 28-9; R 39-2), May 28, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 677)

31. HR 6871. Fiscal 1958 appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, the United States Information Agency and U.S. participation in international trade fairs and cultural exchanges. Adoption of conference report. Adopted 75-2 (D 38-1; R 37-1), May 29, 1957. The President took no position on adoption of the report. (See story, p. 675)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).
✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	29	30	31	Vote No.	29	30	31	Vote No.	29	30	31
Yea	17	67	75	Yea	17	28	38	Yea	0	39	37
Nay	61	11	2	Nay	20	9	1	Nay	41	2	1

29 30 31				29 30 31				29 30 31				29 30 31			
ALABAMA				IOWA				NEBRASKA				RHODE ISLAND			
Hill (D)	N	Y	Y	Hickenlooper (R)	N	Y	Y	Curtis (R)	N	Y	Y	Green (D)	?	?	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	✓	Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	Hruska (R)	N	Y	Y	Pastore (D)	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				KANSAS				NEVADA				SOUTH CAROLINA			
Hayden (D)	N	Y	Y	Carlson (R)	N	Y	✓	Bible (D)	X	✓	Y	Johnston (D)	Y	Y	✓
Goldwater (R)	N	Y	Y	Schoepfel (R)	N	Y	Y	Malone (R)	N	Y	Y	Thurmond (D)	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				KENTUCKY				NEW HAMPSHIRE				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	Y	Cooper (R)	N	Y	Y	Bridges (R)	N	Y	✓	Case (R)	N	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	N	Y	Y	Morton (R)	N	Y	Y	Cotton (R)	N	Y	Y	Mundt (R)	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				LOUISIANA				NEW JERSEY				TENNESSEE			
Knowland (R)	N	Y	Y	Ellender (D)	N	Y	Y	Case (R)	N	Y	Y	Gore (D)	Y	N	Y
Kuchel (R)	N	Y	Y	Long (D)	Y	N	Y	Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Kefauver (D)	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				MAINE				NEW MEXICO				TEXAS			
Carroll (D)	Y	N	Y	Payne (R)	X	✓	✓	Anderson (D)	?	Y	✓	Yarborough (D)	Y	Y	Y
Allott (R)	N	Y	Y	Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Chavez (D)	?	Y	Y	Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				MARYLAND				NEW YORK				UTAH			
Bush (R)	N	Y	Y	Beall (R)	N	Y	Y	Ives (R)	N	N	Y	Bennett (R)	N	Y	Y
Purtell (R)	N	Y	Y	Burlier (R)	N	Y	Y	Javits (R)	N	N	N	Watkins (R)	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE				MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH CAROLINA				VERMONT			
Fear (D)	N	Y	Y	Kennedy (D)	X	✓	Y	Ervin (D)	?	?	✓	Aiken (R)	?	?	?
Williams (R)	N	Y	Y	Saltonstall (R)	N	Y	✓	Scott (D)	Y	Y	Y	Flanders (R)	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA				MICHIGAN				NORTH DAKOTA				VIRGINIA			
Holland (D)	N	Y	Y	McNamara (D)	✓	X	?	Langer (R)	?	?	?	Byrd (D)	N	Y	Y
Smathers (D)	N	Y	Y	Potter (R)	N	Y	Y	Young (R)	N	Y	Y	Robertson (D)	N	✓	Y
GEORGIA				MINNESOTA				OHIO				WASHINGTON			
Russell (D)	N	Y	Y	Humphrey (D)	Y	N	Y	Lausche (D)	N	?	Y	Jackson (D)	Y	N	Y
Talmadge (D)	Y	Y	Y	Thye (R)	N	Y	Y	Bricker (R)	N	Y	Y	Magnuson (D)	?	?	✓
IDAHO				MISSISSIPPI				OKLAHOMA				WEST VIRGINIA			
Church (D)	Y	Y	Y	Eastland (D)	N	Y	✓	Kerr (D)	N	Y	Y	Neely (D)	✓	X	✓
Dworshak (R)	N	Y	Y	Stennis (D)	N	Y	Y	Monroney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Revercomb (R)	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				MISSOURI				OREGON				WISCONSIN			
Douglas (D)	N	Y	Y	Hennings (D)	?	?	?	Morse (D)	Y	N	Y	Vacancy			
Dirksen (R)	N	Y	Y	Symington (D)	?	?	?	Neuberger (D)	Y	N	N	Wiley (R)	?	?	?
INDIANA				MONTANA				PENNSYLVANIA				WYOMING			
Capehart (R)	N	Y	Y	Mansfield (D)	✓	✓	✓	Clark (D)	Y	Y	Y	O'Mahoney (D)	X	✓	Y
Jenner (R)	?	?	?	Murray (D)	Y	N	Y	Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	Barrett (R)	N	Y	Y

More Public Housing, Higher College Rates Killed; U.S. Share of Urban Renewal Kept at 67%, Bill Passes

32. HR 6659. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to authorize 200,000 additional low-cost housing units during each of fiscal years 1958 and 1959. Rejected 20-54 (D 17-22; R 3-32), May 29, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 677)

33. HR 6659. Bush (R Conn.) amendment to provide for increased rates of interest on college housing loans. Rejected 16-54 (D 0-38; R 16-16), May 29, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 677)

34. HR 6659. Bennett (R Utah) amendment to retain Federal contribution to slum clearance and urban renewal projects at two-thirds, rather than three-fourths, of cost of project. Accepted 38-32 (D 10-27; R 28-5, May 29, 1957. (See story, p. 677)

35. HR 6659. Passage of the bill. Passed 69-1 (D 37-0; R 32-1), May 29, 1957. The President took no position on passage of the bill. (See story, p. 677)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	32	33	34	35	Vote No.	32	33	34	35	Vote No.	32	33	34	35
Yea	20	16	38	69	Yea	17	0	10	37	Yea	3	16	28	32
Nay	54	54	32	1	Nay	22	38	27	0	Nay	32	16	5	1

32 33 34 35						32 33 34 35						32 33 34 35						32 33 34 35					
ALABAMA						IOWA						NEBRASKA						RHODE ISLAND					
Hill	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Hickenlooper	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Curtis	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Green	(D)	?	X	X	✓
Sparkman	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Martin	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Hruska	(R)	X	?	✓	✓	Pastore	(D)	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEVADA						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Hayden	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Carlson	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Bible	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Johnston	(D)	N	N	N	Y
Goldwater	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Schoepfel	(R)	N	?	Y	Y	Malone	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Thurmond	(D)	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW HAMPSHIRE						SOUTH DAKOTA					
Fulbright	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Cooper	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Bridges	(R)	X	✓	✓	✓	Case	(R)	N	Y	Y	N
McClellan	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Morton	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	(R)	X	?	✓	?	Mundt	(R)	X	✓	✓	X
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW JERSEY						TENNESSEE					
Knowland	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Case	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Gore	(D)	Y	N	N	Y
Kuchel	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Long	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Smith	(R)	N	X	✓	✓	Kefauver	(D)	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW MEXICO						TEXAS					
Carroll	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Payne	(R)	X	?	✓	✓	Anderson	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	Yarborough	(D)	Y	N	N	Y
Allott	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Smith	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Chavez	(D)	Y	X	X	✓	Johnson	(D)	N	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NEW YORK						UTAH					
Bush	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Beall	(R)	N	N	N	Y	Ives	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Bennett	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y
Purtell	(R)	X	?	?	✓	Burlier	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Javits	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Watkins	(R)	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH CAROLINA						VERMONT					
Frear	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	Kennedy	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Ervin	(D)	?	X	?	?	Aiken	(R)	?	X	?	✓
Williams	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall	(R)	X	?	✓	✓	Scott	(D)	?	X	X	✓	Flanders	(R)	N	✓	✓	✓
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						NORTH DAKOTA						VIRGINIA					
Holland	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	McNamara	(D)	✓	X	X	✓	Langer	(R)	?	?	?	?	Byrd	(D)	X	?	✓	X
Smathers	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Potter	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Young	(R)	?	?	?	?	Robertson	(D)	N	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OHIO						WASHINGTON					
Russell	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	Humphrey	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Lausche	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	Jackson	(D)	Y	N	N	Y
Talmadge	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	Thye	(R)	N	N	Y	Y	Bricker	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Magnuson	(D)	✓	X	X	✓
IDAHO						MISSISSIPPI						OKLAHOMA						WEST VIRGINIA					
Church	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Eastland	(D)	?	X	?	?	Kerr	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	Neely	(D)	✓	X	X	✓
Dwarshak	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Sterns	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	Monroney	(D)	N	N	N	Y	Revercomb	(R)	N	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						MISSOURI						OREGON						WISCONSIN					
Douglas	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Hennings	(D)	✓	X	X	✓	Morse	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Vacancy					
Dirksen	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Symington	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Neuberger	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Wiley	(R)	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA						MONTANA						PENNSYLVANIA						WYOMING					
Capehart	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Mansfield	(D)	✓	X	X	✓	Clark	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	O'Mahoney	(D)	Y	N	N	Y
Jenner	(R)	?	?	?	?	Murray	(D)	Y	N	X	✓	Martin	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Barrett	(R)	N	Y	Y	Y

HELLS CANYON DUE FOR ANOTHER SENATE TEST

The Hells Canyon issue will undergo another test within the next few days. The Senate is slated to consider a bill (S 555 -- S Rept 324) to authorize Federal construction of a high dam in the Hells Canyon area of the Snake River on the Idaho-Oregon border. (Weekly Report, p. 659)

The argument over whether there should be public or private development of Hells Canyon has been raging since 1947. The private development forces, currently led by the Eisenhower Administration, have won out so far. If they win the upcoming Senate test the public power forces concede little hope of ever revoking the decision to permit a private utility to develop the area.

In 1956, the Senate rejected Federal development of Hells Canyon by a 41-51 roll-call vote. Eight Democrats crossed party lines to vote with 43 Republicans against Federal development. (1956 Almanac, p. 499; 1955 Almanac, p. 449)

Even though the Idaho Power Co. has been licensed by the Federal Power Commission to build three dams in the Hells Canyon area and already has started construction on one of them, public power groups believe the Senate may reverse itself for these reasons:

- The Office of Defense Mobilization has given proponents a new issue by authorizing Idaho Power Co. to write off much of the dams' construction costs in five years instead of the usual 50 years, raising cries of "interest-free loan" and "subsidy."

- The death of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), resignation of Sen. Price Daniel (D Texas) and the defeat of three Republicans, all of whom were against the measure, have narrowed the opposition. New Democratic Sens. Ralph Yarborough (Texas), John A. Carroll (Colo.), Frank Church (Idaho) and Joseph S. Clark (Pa.) support Federal development of Hells Canyon.

Fast Tax Writeoff

The Office of Defense Mobilization April 29 announced it had authorized Idaho Power Co. to depreciate 65 percent of the \$67,138,240 cost of Brownlee Dam and 60 percent of the \$35,943,730 cost of Oxbow Dam in five years instead of the usual 50 years.

This means Idaho Power Co. can deduct \$65,-206,094 from its taxable income in figuring out its income taxes over that five-year period. Ordinarily the company could deduct only 1/50 of that amount each year, or \$6,520,609 for the five-year period.

The difference equals \$58,685,485. This "extra" depreciation deduction would save the company \$30.5 million in taxes over the five-year period. But its later taxes would be higher because it would have used up some of its depreciation deductions.

- Some of the Democratic Senators who voted against the bill in 1956 are expected to reverse their vote in 1957 or else not vote at all. Democratic Sens. Harry Flood Byrd and A. Willis Robertson of Virginia, who voted against Hells Canyon in 1956, on April 29 protested ODM's granting of tax writeoff certificates to Idaho Power Co.

This optimism is tempered by the Congressional economy drive and the election of Republican Senators to four seats formerly held by Democrats who voted for Federal development of Hells Canyon: John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Thruston B. Morton (Ky.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and Chapman Revercomb (W.Va.).

Even if Federal development of Hells Canyon were approved by the Senate, the measure still would have to overcome opposition by the House and President Eisenhower who might veto the legislation.

Pro and Con

- PRO -- Proponents of a high (722 feet) Federal dam in Hells Canyon contend it is the only way to get the full potential water power. They also claim the Government investment would be repaid from revenues while the high dam would offer lower electricity rates to consumers. National organizations subscribing to this view include the American Public Power Assn., AFL-CIO, National Hells Canyon Assn. and National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.

- CON -- Opponents of Federal development contend Idaho Power Co. is fully capable of developing the area and will do so sooner than the Government. They maintain there is no sense in saddling taxpayers with the development costs when the private company can do the job. Organizations subscribing to this view include the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Edison Electric Institute and National Assn. of Electric Cos.

These statistics compare the proposed Federal high dam at Hells Canyon with the three smaller dams planned by the Idaho Power Co. Where Republicans disputed the figures presented July 19, 1956, by the Democratic majority on the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the Republican figure is shown in italics.

Item	Federal Dam	3 Private Dams
Power Output (kilowatts)	924,000	505,000 <i>675,000</i>
Power Cost (per kilowatt hour)	2.7 mills	6.69 mills <i>3.8 mills</i>
Water Storage (acre feet)	3,880,000	1,000,000
Flood Control Benefits (annual)	\$2,300,000	\$1,000,000
Navigation Benefits (annual)	\$189,000	\$108,000
Construction Cost (less transmission lines)	\$308,472,000	\$175,766,000 <i>\$133,000,000</i>

HIGHLIGHTS IN THE FEDERAL HELLS CANYON CONTROVERSY

● 1947 -- Feb. 8 -- Commissioner of Reclamation submits to Secretary of Interior "a comprehensive plan for the development of the water resources of the Columbia River Basin." The plan (H Doc 473, 80th Congress) refers to Hells Canyon as a potential power and reservoir site. The Army Engineers engage in similar studies of the Basin.

June 24 -- The Idaho Power Co., an investor-owned utility incorporated in Maine, applies to the Federal Power Commission for a preliminary permit to build a hydroelectric project at Oxbow near the proposed Hells Canyon dam. Secretary of Interior Julius A. Krug (D) and Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho) oppose the application.

Sept. 8 -- Idaho Power Co. writes FPC that it does not want to pursue its application because of the Government's interest in Hells Canyon. The company asks that its application be held in abeyance, permitting it to retain its priority of application.

● 1948 -- May, June -- Flood in lower Columbia River brings request from President Truman for the Army Engineers and Interior Department to intensify their project planning and coordinate their efforts for developing the Columbia River Basin.

● 1949 -- April 11 -- Army Engineers and Interior Department sign agreement to divide the work in developing the Columbia River Basin. Reclamation Bureau is authorized to build Hells Canyon project if Congress approves.

● 1950 -- Feb. 1 -- Truman Administration endorses Interior Department recommendation that Congress authorize Federal construction of Hells Canyon dam.

Feb. 14 -- Secretary of Army submits to Congress Army Engineers' plan (H Doc 531, 81st Congress) for developing Columbia River Basin. It mentions Hells Canyon as potential power site.

April 14 -- Senate rejects amendments to the Rivers, Harbors and Flood Control Bill of 1950 that would have authorized Federal construction of Hells Canyon dam. One amendment, to authorize Hells Canyon and several other projects, was tabled 43-22 (D 22-19, R 21-3). Another, to authorize Hells Canyon but revise certain bookkeeping arrangements, was tabled 51-13 (D 34-6, R 17-7).

Dec. 15 -- Idaho Power Co. applies to the Federal Power Commission for a formal license to build the Oxbow project. Again the Interior Department objects; FPC takes no immediate action on the application.

● 1952 -- July -- Hearings are held in Idaho and Oregon on Idaho Power Co.'s application to build five dams on the Snake River, with Oxbow slated as the first unit constructed. Interior Department and public power organizations oppose plan.

Nov. 10 -- The company amends its application by proposing to build three (Oxbow, Little Hells Canyon, Brownlee) instead of five dams. The Reclamation Bureau plans a single high dam at Hells Canyon.

● 1953 -- May 5 -- Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay (R) withdraws his Department's objections to the Idaho Power Co. applications pending before the Federal Power Commission.

July 7 -- FPC begins hearings on the application. National Hells Canyon Assn. is a chief opponent of the company's application during the lengthy hearings that end July 9, 1954.

Aug. 6 -- Idaho Power Co. applies for rapid tax writeoff on the Brownlee and Oxbow dams, but not lower Hells Canyon.

● 1955 -- July 27 -- Federal Power Commission (according to date on its decision) decides to issue Idaho Power Co. licenses to build all three dams -- Brownlee, Oxbow and lower Hells Canyon. (See Aug. 4, below)

July 28 -- Everette MacIntyre, general counsel of the House Select Committee on Small Business, asks FPC Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall the status of the Hells Canyon case. Kuykendall replies: "The matter is before the Commission now." A few questions later he replies: "I do not think it is proper for me to discuss action on a matter that is before the Commission for decision."

Aug. 2 -- Congress adjourns after holding committee hearings on Hells Canyon proposals but without taking a vote on the issue either in the Senate or House.

Aug. 4 -- Federal Power Commission announces its July 27 decision to issue licenses to Idaho Power Co. for the Brownlee, Oxbow and Hells Canyon dams.

● 1956 -- July 19 -- Senate rejects, by a 41-51 roll-call vote, a bill (S 1333) authorizing construction of a single high dam at Hells Canyon. Eight Democrats vote with 43 Republicans against the bill: Sens. J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.), George A. Smathers (Fla.), Richard B. Russell (Ga.), Russell B. Long (La.), James O. Eastland (Miss.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.), Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), A. Willis Robertson (Va.). Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) pairs with Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.), who favors the bill. Sen. Price Daniel (D Texas) announces against the bill. Sens. William Langer (R N.D.) and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) cross party lines to vote for the bill.

Oct. 9 -- U.S. Court of Appeals upholds FPC's licensing of the Idaho Power Co. to build the three dams.

● 1957 -- April 1 -- U.S. Supreme Court refuses to review lower court decision. The appeal was made by the National Hells Canyon Assn., National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. and eight Washington State public utility districts.

April 25 -- Office of Defense Mobilization grants certificates to Idaho Power Co. enabling it to deduct 65 percent of the cost of the Brownlee dam and 60 percent of the Oxbow dam in five years, instead of usual 50 years, for tax purposes. The total amount to be deducted in the five-year period is estimated at \$65,206,094.

April 30 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee orders a Federal Hells Canyon dam bill (S 555) reported.

May 7 -- Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) of the Senate Finance Committee begins hearings on a bill (S 1795) to curtail the fast tax writeoff program. Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey says the "general policy" of the Eisenhower Administration would be against the fast tax writeoff granted Idaho Power Co.

May 14 -- Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) quotes President Eisenhower as reaffirming his opposition to a Federal Hells Canyon dam.

May 15 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee files Hells Canyon report (S Rept 324).

May 17 -- Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) of the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee begins hearings on fast tax writeoffs for industries with a guaranteed income, such as public utilities. The hearing at the outset focuses on Hells Canyon.



The Week In Congress

Eisenhower Boxscore The Democratic 85th Congress has approved only 6.6 percent of President Eisenhower's legislative program so far this year. A Congressional Quarterly analysis shows only 13 of the President's 198 legislative requests made in 1957 have been approved by both the House and Senate. The 6.6 percent score compares with the 13.7 percent approval score the President's program received at approximately the same mark of the first session of the 84th Congress when Mr. Eisenhower also faced a Democratic-controlled Congress. (Page 651)

Loans or Gifts

A new confidence in the credit rating of foreign governments underlies President Eisenhower's proposal for a \$2 billion fund to loan money for the economic growth of backward countries. Facing skeptics who say such loans are disguised giveaways, the Administration points to a record that shows repayments on old loans have exceeded disbursements on new loans for the past three years and that less than 1/20th of 1 percent of the loans made since 1940 have been written off as uncollectible. (Page 665)

Atomic Fallout

Atomic scientists and researchers pulled no punches when they testified on fallout dangers before a Joint Atomic Energy Subcommittee. They said there could be no "absolutely clean weapon," that development of nuclear energy and production of radioactive materials were "inseparable." One expert predicted that by 1960 it would be "within enemy capabilities" to kill 82 million persons with H-bombs. (Page 657)

Funds Progress

The House passed a \$33.6 billion Defense Department appropriation after restoring only \$21.5 million of the nearly \$2.6 billion its Appropriations Committee had cut from Administration budget requests. The House and Senate completed action on a \$562.9 million appropriation for the State and Justice Departments. The final version was less than either chamber originally had voted and was \$102.8 million under budget estimates. Congress also sent the President a \$16 million appropriation for executive offices. (Page 675)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Chief Judges' Duties, Defense Appropriation, p. 678.

SENATE: Housing, State-Justice Appropriation Amendment, p. 680.

State Legislators

The Republican National Committee's May 20 statistical analysis of the 1956 election showed 3,219 Republican and 4,127 Democratic state legislators as a result of the 1956 elections. This compared with 3,178 Republicans and 4,122 Democrats elected in 1954. Only two states, Minnesota and Nebraska, have non-partisan legislatures, and Nebraska has the only unicameral state legislature. (Page 668)

Food Mystery

House investigators seeking to unmask the Food Bill Bandit have eliminated a trio of likely suspects but still cannot identify the real culprit. They are no longer even sure that food prices are a crime. The clues unearthed so far by a House subcommittee have convinced Chairman Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.) that three much-maligned characters are innocent of charges of highjacking the consumer. He said the investigation so far has established that the farmer is not responsible for the increased cost of living, and no information so far developed indicates profiteering by labor or management in the food distribution industry at the expense of the consumer. (Page 663)

Hells Canyon

Senate Democrats believe they have found a hole in the Republican dike holding back Federal development of Hells Canyon. The hole is the fast tax writeoff the Office of Defense Mobilization recently authorized on the Idaho Power Co.'s two dams in the Hells Canyon reach of the Snake River. The writeoff enables the private utility to save \$30.5 million in taxes over a five-year period. Democrats have sent up a shout of "fraud, interest-free loan and theft from the taxpayers' pockets" that will keep getting louder until the upcoming vote on Hells Canyon is taken in the Senate. (Page 681)